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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Kosolapov Rejects Reagan Offer To Share SDI [DPA] AA 1
Marshal Sokolov Examines ABM, SALT Treaties [PRAVDA 6 Nov] AA 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

'Differences of Opinion' at NATO Meeting Cited [Drobkov in PRAVDA 5 Nov] CC 1
Soviet, U.S. Experts Discuss C. America Issues CC 2
Stockholm Security Talks Open; Pact Meeting Cited CC 2
Baltic Sea Environment Body Ends Talks CC 2

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Shultz Concludes Pre-Summit Visit to Moscow A 1
    Gorbachev-Shultz Talk A 1
    Shevardnadze Sees Shultz Off A 1
Reagan's Remarks in Interview Criticized A 2
    Borovik on Atmosphere A 2
    Chirgir Refutes Grenada Claims A 3
    U.S. Media Notes 'Blunders' A 4
Shabayev Assails U.S. View of 'Regional Conflicts' A 5
Weinberger Speech on Summit Issues Attacked A 7
Kobysh States U.S. Jeopardizes Summit Prospects [London MORNING STAR 4 Nov] A 7
Further Reportage on Yurchenko Incident A 8
    IZVESTIYA Report [6 Nov] A 8
    'Act of State Terrorism' A 10
    Return Home Planned A 11

CHINA

Leading Soviet Writers Commemorated on PRC Visit [SOVETSKAYA KULTURA 19 Oct] B 1
Ballet Troupe Tours Beijing, Shanghai [IZVESTIYA 5 Nov] B 2
PRC Naval Delegation Leaves for France, U.S. B 2
PRC Seeks Brazilian Military Technology [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 5 Nov] B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

Marines Barred From Leaving Okinawa Base C 1
U.S., Japan To Expand Nuclear Cooperation C 1
638 Japanese Areas Declared Nuclear-Free Zones C 1
South Korean Students Demonstrate Against U.S. C 1

Further Report on Unrest C 3
DPRK-USSR Scientific Cooperation Reviewed C 3
KPRK Paper Applauds Warsaw Pact Summit Decisions [PRAVDA 5 Nov] C 4

SOUTH ASIA

Indians Expect 'Positive Results' From Summit D 1
Gandhi 'Not Satisfied' With Reagan UN Speech D 1
Iranian Author Speaks of Relations With USSR D 2
PRAVDA on Iranian Government Appointments [30 Oct] D 2
U.S. To Fund Pakistani Nuclear Program D 3
Muslim Official Denounces Missile Attack on Herat D 3
DRA Religious Official Condemns Rebel Crimes D 4
DER SPIEGEL Interview With DRA's Karmal Cited D 5
Baku Attacks Anti-DRA Radio Broadcasts D 5
Soviet Servicemen Fight DRA Pipeline Fire [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Nov] D 6
Heroism of Komsomol Servicemen in DRA Lauded [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 29 Oct] D 6

EASTERN EUROPE

IZVESTIYA Reports USSR-CSSR Economic Protocol [30 Oct] F 1
Kadar Writes on Hungary, Peace in Europe F 2
Albania, GDR Sign Trade, Payments Protocol [IZVESTIYA 5 Nov] F 3
Correction to Report on Pact With GDR F 3

WESTERN EUROPE

USSR-FRG Seminar Analyzes Consequences of Arms Race [Antsiferov] G 1
Scope of France Antiwar Movement Viewed [Shchedrov in PRAVDA 5 Nov] G 1
Union of EEC Socialist Parties Opposes SDI G 2
Comments on UK Support for U.S. Military Policy [Sorokin] G 2
U.S.-Spain Talks on Defense Collaboration Viewed [Chernyshev in PRAVDA 27 Oct] G 3
Eureka Meeting Discusses Development Prospects [Korzin] G 4
PCI Leader Criticizes U.S. Anti-Communist Crusade [Golyayev] G 5
'British Democracy' Victim of Anti-Sovietism [Borin] G 5
Spy Charges Against UK Airmen Cause 'Scandal' [Maslennikov in PRAVDA 2 Nov] G 6

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Further Reportage on Brutents Visit to Syria H 1
  Meeting With Ba'th Official H 1
  Discussion With PNC Speaker [SANA] H 1

Sudanese, Egyptian Leaders Meet in Cairo H 1
    [PRAVDA 29 Oct]
Central Committee, Presidium Greet Alerians H 2
    [1 Nov]
Israeli, U.S. Mideast Stance Criticized H 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Mozambique's Chissano Continues Visit J 1
  Meets Shevardnadze J 1
  'Friendly' Conversation With Gorbachev J 1
Further Reportage on Mengistu Visit J 1
  IZVESTIYA on Arrival J 1
    [2 Nov]
  Talyzin Recieves Addis Tedla J 2
  Ryzhkov, Mengistu Talks J 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Guatemalan Election 'Farce' Suffers 'Fiasco' K 1

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

IZVESTIYA Editorial on Draft CPSU Statutes R 1
    [5 Nov]
Gorbachev, Leaders Attend Lenin Monument Meeting R 3
CPSU Committee Cites Health Officials' Errors R 4
    [PRAVDA 30 Oct]
PRAVDA Hits Lvov Obkom's Response to Article R 6
    [1 Nov]
Mexican Diplomat's Death Under Investigation R 9
    [DPA]
Airliner Crashes During Domestic Flight [AFP] R 9
Grivina on Effect of Western Public Opinion [AFP] R 9
Zamyatin Reports at Kiev Ideo-Educational Conference R 10
Grishin at Moscow Air Defense District Meeting R 10
    [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 5 Nov]
Akhromeyev, Altunin Attend Unveiling of Ustinov Plaque R 11
    [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 31 Oct]
Nikonov Speaks at Agricultural Academy R 10
Mishin Addresses Komsomol CC Meeting R 12
Mishin Outlines Komsomol Tasks in Interview R 12
    [Prague RUDE PRAVO]
Fostering Correct Attitudes in Youth Noted R 13
    [IZVESTIYA 28 Oct]
Navoi Oblast Party Committee Meets R 15
Ternopol Oblast Officials Rebuked R 15
    [PRAVDA UKRAINY 27 Oct]
Broadcasters Prepare for Great October Parade R 16
Party Worker's Reference Book Published R 16
    [PRAVDA 2 Nov]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

CPSU Program View of Economic Progress Detailed S 1
    [Bunich in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 1 Nov]
Economist Examines Energy Shortfalls, Development S 3
    [Gurevich]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Final 3 Grain Voyages Proceed Through Arctic T 1
Subsidiary Plots Contribute to Food Program T 1
Intensive Technology Used for Lvov Oblast Wheat T 2
Farmers Urged To Use Winter Fodder Efficiently T 3
Meeting Discusses New Machine Use Scheme T 3
Agricultural Science Academy Meeting Reported T 4
    Nikonov Attends T 4
    Report on Management Failings T 4
Nikonov Discusses Intensive Agriculture Methods T 4

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmonauts Continue Flight Program Experiments U 1
Personal Computer Demonstrated on TV Show U 1

KOSOLAPOV REJECTS REAGAN OFFER TO SHARE SDI

LD052250 Hamburg DPA in German 1824 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Stuttgart, 5 Nov (DPA) -- In the opinion of Richard Kosolapov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, the offer by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to make available to the Soviet Union the space-based missiles defense system (SDI) is clearly designed to have a propagandistic effect. Despite the "great show" this offer is "not radical enough", Kosolapov, who is also editor-in-chief of KOMMUNIST, told journalists in Stuttgart on Tuesday evening. In view of the "global threat" the Soviet Union is opposed in principle to all attempts to deploy weapons in space.

At the same time, Kosolapov noted that the Soviet public expects positive results from the scheduled meeting between Reagan and the Soviet party leader, Mikhail Gorbachev in Geneva. [passage indistinct].

MARSHAL SOKOLOV EXAMINES ABM, SALT TREATIES

PM051644 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by Defense Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov: "To Preserve What Has Been Achieved in the Sphere of Strategic Arms Limitation"]

[Text] The continuing nuclear arms race is fraught with tremendous dangers to mankind. It leads to the heightening of tension, an increase in the threat of war, and the diversion of tremendous intellectual and material resources from creative purposes.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries do everything in their power to preserve and consolidate peace and stop the nuclear arms race. Our country proposes reaching agreement on the whole complex of questions connected with removing the nuclear threat -- ranging from the freezing to the complete elimination of nuclear arms along with a complete ban on space strike arms.

The USSR's proposals are not mere declarations. We have taken major practical steps recently: Specific proposals on preventing the creation [sozdaniye] and deployment of space strike means and radically reducing nuclear arms have been submitted at the Geneva talks; nuclear explosions have been unilaterally ended; and, in addition to the moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles, the SS-20 missiles that were deployed as countermeasures in the European zone have been withdrawn from combat standby.

The Soviet Union invariably advocates the organization of constructive dialogue with all states, above all with the United States. "Our countries," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, points out, "simply cannot permit themselves to bring matters to a confrontation. The real interest of both the Soviet and U.S. peoples lies in this. And this must be expressed in the language of real policy. It is necessary to stop the arms race, to get down to disarmament, and to steer Soviet-U.S. relations into a normal channel."

What is ultimately the determining, central factor in Soviet-U.S. relations? The renunciation by each side of encroachments on the other's security, the renunciation of acquiring military superiority over one another. In other words, what is needed is strict compliance by the sides with the principle of equality and identical security.

For more than 10 years, despite the sharp ups and down in Soviet-U.S. relations, a great contribution to this has been made by the unlimited-duration Treaty on the Limitation of Antiballistic Missile (ABM) Defense Systems, the interim agreement on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms (both documents were signed 26 May 1972), and, since June 1979, also by the SALT II treaty. Today relations between the USSR and the United States will depend to a great extent on whether it proves possible to preserve the positive elements achieved during the seventies in preventing the creation of space strike arms and limiting nuclear arms.

I.

In the joint Soviet-U.S. communique of 30 May 1972 the sides emphasized that the ABM Treaty and the iterim agreement on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT I) represent a major step toward containing and ultimately ending the arms race. They accord with the vital interests both of the Soviet and the U.S. peoples and of other peoples of the world.

Time has confirmed the correctness of this conclusion. The ABM Treaty is of fundamental importance for nuclear arms limitation, strategic stability, and international security. It is the foundation and the basis of strategic relations between the USSR and the United States, imposing clear limitations on the quantitative composition, structure, qualitative characteristics, and deployment of our two countries' authorized ABM systems.

In signing the unlimited-duration ABM Treaty, the sides agreed at that time that an indissoluble interconnection exists between strategic offensive and defensive arms. It was recognized at that time that only mutual restraint in the sphere of ABM systems can contain the arms race and make it possible to advance along the road of limiting and reducing strategic offensive weapons. The preamble of the treaty states: "Effective measures to limit antiballistic missile systems would be a substantial factor in curbing the race in strategic offensive arms and would lead to a decrease in the risk of the outbreak of a war involving nuclear weapons."

All the main provisions of the treaty are devoted to achieving this goal. Article I prohibits the deployment of an ABM system for the defense of the country's territory and the creation of the basis for such a defense. Each side is permitted to have a limited ABM system for a single area with a radius of 150 km (the chosen areas are: in the USSR the capital, Moscow, and in the United States the Grand Forks ICBM base). Within the limits of one area no more than 100 ABM launchers, no more than 100 ABM interceptor missiles at launch sites, and only a limited quantity of ABM radars may be deployed.

The ABM components must be land-based and stationary. Article V prohibits the development [sozdavat], testing, and deployment of ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based, space-based, or mobile land-based.

These main provisions are developed and supplemented by other articles and agreed statements. In particular, with a view to strengthening the provisions of the treaty, agreed Statement D prohibits the deployment of ABM systems and components based on other physical principles and capable of substituting for "traditional" ABM components outside the ABM area authorized for each side. The deployment of these ABM systems and components in the authorized area can be carried out only after preliminary consultations between the sides on their specific limitation and the introduction into the text of the treaty of agreed amendments entering into force in accordance with the procedure established by the ABM Treaty.

In short, as a result of the talks the USSR and the United States arrived at a joint understanding of the need to renounce the deployment of any large-scale ABM systems. They officially stated then that the acquisition by one of the sides of ABM means over and above what is authorized by the ABM Treaty will inevitably lead to the disruption of strategic parity and to an increase in the risk of nuclear war. This key idea of the ABM Treaty was correct for the conditions of 1972 and remains even truer and more fundamental for 1985 and the whole foreseeable future.

People in the United States certainly know and remember this joint conclusion. They are perfectly well aware that the deployment of a large-scale ABM system by one side will inevitably prompt retaliatory actions by the other in the form of the quantitative and qualitative growth of strategic offensive weapons and the creation [sozdaniye] of a large-scale ABM defense for the country, which also means the creation [sozdaniye] of means for the neutralization of ABM defenses. Nonetheless, the U.S. side is now making no secret of the fact that it is not suited by the goals and principles forming the basis of the ABM Treaty. In practical terms, the United States has embarked on the path of destroying this treaty.

The White House leaders have on many occasions publicly defined the goal of the work being done under the program for the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) (in other words, the creation [sozdaniye] of space strike arms), [a goal] which they claim is "the creation [sozdaniye] of absolutely reliable means of destroying Soviet nuclear missiles if they are ever launched against us or against our allies." But, this is precisely a de facto undermining of the ABM Treaty. First, because work is being done on the creation [sozdaniye] of an ABM defense system for the country's entire territory and, furthermore, for the territory of U.S. allies, which is banned by Article I of the treaty. Second, because it is a question of a space-based ABM system, which is banned by Article V.

Obviously, in preparation for eroding the content of the ABM Treaty, official Washington has recently been striving to convince the U.S. Congress and public that the treaty is supposedly "full of ambiguity." Therefore, it allows the United States "quite legitimately" to develop [razrabatyvat] test, and deploy ABM means based on other physical principles (lasers, directed energy beams, and so on). In the process they cite agreed Statement D which, they claim, allows the creation [sozdaniye] of such systems. But the Washington officials diligently omit mentioning the main point -- the fact that the possibility of their development [razrabotka] is permitted only with respect to the limited ABM areas allowed by the treaty and only in stationary ground-based systems. The text of Statement D does not allow any other interpretation. This is confirmed by those U.S. officials who participated directly in the elaboration of the AMB Treaty.

Legitimate questions arise in connection with the elaborate game of formulas surrounding this most important document for the entire process of strategic arms limitation. Why are U.S. Administration officials arbitrarily trying to make amendments to the ABM Treaty; amendments which distort its meaning? Why is the U.S. Administration refusing to consult with the Soviet side about this if, as is claimed, it is acting within the treaty's framework? There is no great secret here. Washington's leaders are preparing a "juridical basis" for launching practical work on the SDI program, including the testing and deployment of space strike systems. Practical preparations are in progress for the destruction of the ABM Treaty.

Other U.S. actions also undermine the ABM Treaty. Contrary to the provisions of Article VI, phased array radar stations (Pave Paws) are being constructed in Greenland and Britain. A large radar station -- for whose construction elements of a radar station tested for ABM purposes were used -- has been deployed in breach of Article I on Shemya Island (Aleutian Islands).

The construction on U.S. territory of large new Pave Paws radar stations, whose parameters have been brought up to the level required of ABM radar stations and which provide the basis for radar support of an ABM defense of the country's territory, is another such breach. In violation of the treaty's provisions, work is under way to create [sozdaniye] mobile ABM radar components and systems and multiple-charge nosecones for interceptor missiles. The Minuteman ICBM's are also being tested for the purpose of giving them an antimissile capability. Despite our repeated warnings, the U.S. side has taken no measures to remove the anxiety caused by the actions it is taking.

In order to conceal the facts of the extremely crude violations of the ABM Treaty and to somehow justify itself in the eyes of the world public, the U.S. Administration resorts to unscrupulous methods. It is trying to use fabrications to discredit the USSR's policy and to attribute nonexistent "violations" and "omissions" in treaty compliance to the Soviet side.

For example, people in Washington would like to present the work to create [sozdaniye] space strike weapons that is being done in violation of the ABM Treaty and the implementation of the "star wars" plan as a whole, as a measure in response to the Soviet air defense system, which, they claim, "is packed with active means and is constantly modernized. But we make no complaints on this account since there are no limitations on air defense systems and air defense means themselves have nothing in common with ABM defense. The presence of a reliable Soviet air defense system is explained by the military threat posed by the numerous U.S. military bases situated close to the USSR's borders and the many hundreds of nuclear-capable aircraft [samolet-nositel] at them. These means are targeted on us. Only shortsighted and naive people could close their eyes to such a threat.

The claims and talk that "only the USSR has an operational ABM system" are also hypocritical. Yes, an ABM system is deployed around our capital. We have never denied this; its presence is strictly in accordance with the ABM Treaty. Mobile complexes or multiple-charge launchers are not being created [sozdavatsya] here, nor are there any quantitative limitations violated. The improvement of the Moscow ABM system is implemented strictly within the treaty's limits.

The United States also has an ABM system of similar potential for one region and we have never reproached it for this, since it has the same right to this as the USSR. References to the fact that this U.S. system has been "mothballed" alter nothing, since the phased array radar (PAR) station there remains in operation and the mothballed interceptor missile launchers can be demothballed at any moment. This is exactly why the treaty does not differentiate between ABM components that are in combat service and those that are mothballed.

The U.S. Administration is trying to intimidate the public with the claim that the Soviet Union has already almost created [sozdat] the "space shield" which the United States is still trying [khotet] to create [sozdat]. C. Weinberger recently declared that the USSR supposedly already "is on the threshold" of creating [sozdaniye] an ABM system for the country's territory. But this is a deliberate untruth and an attempt to defame our country. The Soviet Union is not creating [sozdavat] space strike weapons, is not deploying a large-scale ABM defense system, and is not testing weapon types for this purpose. The propaganda statements by Washington leaders about some kind of "covert Soviet SDI" are just another attempt to justify "star wars" and the constructive U.S. stance in Geneva and to avoid talks on the banning of space strike weapons.

As for the Soviet stance on space strike arms, it has been clearly defined by M.S. Gorbachev. It is necessary, he pointed out in his interview with TIME magazine, to ban space strike weapons at all stages of their creation [sozdaniye], including targeted research work.

This, however, does not deny a country the right and possibility to conduct fundamental research in the space sphere. But, it is one thing to conduct investigations and research [izyskaniya i issledovaniya] in laboratory conditions and quite another when mock-ups and prototypes are created [sozdayutsya] and models of space arms are tested. This is always followed by the deployment of arms. This is precisely the line currently being conducted by the U.S. Administrations in the "star wars" program. The USSR considers any work outside the laboratory linked with the development [otrabotka] and testing of mock-ups and experimental models of individual parts and components to be impermissible. Everything done in order to subsequently design and produce corresponding space strike systems must be prohibited.

There are currently no U.S. or Soviet strike weapons in space. The Soviet Union has stated to the entire world that it will not be the first to take strike weapons into space. We will make every effort to convince other countries, above all, the United States, not to take this fatal step which would inevitably increase the threat of nuclear war and give impetus to an uncontrolled arms race in all directions. That is our policy and we are carrying it out conscientiously and responsibly.

The U.S. Administration is making considerable efforts to delude public opinion about the Soviet radar station under construction in the region of the city of Krasnoyarsk. This station is said both to have an ABM capability and to be tasked with providing early warning of a missile attack. However, the Krasnoyarsk radar station will resolve neither of these tasks. Once construction is completed it will be used exclusively for tracking objects in space and monitoring space. Therefore, it has nothing to do with the ABM Treaty.

The Soviet Union strictly abides by its commitments under the ABM Treaty both as a whole and in its parts and observes absolutely the spirit and the letter of this most important document. Strategic stability and trust would undoubtedly be strengthened if the United States adhered in deeds rather than in words to the provisions of the unlimited-duration ABM Treaty.

II.

Another important document that exerts a definite restraining influence on the arms race is the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II). Its significance lies in the fact that it places definite obstacles in the way of the further quantitative growth and qualitative improvement of the sides' most powerful arms. The Soviet Union is profoundly convinced that if the United States had ratified this treaty, real reductions in strategic offensive arms would have started and the road would have been opened for subsequent more large-scale and comprehensive agreements in this sphere.

Elaboration of the SALT II treaty took almost 7 years. Even then, from the very outset of the talks, influential forces in the United States threw "wrenches in the works" and obstructed its elaboration in every possible way. There were periods when -- under pressure from them -- the reaching of any agreement at all was called into question. However, at the time there were other forces in the United States which were advocating agreement. Thanks to theSoviet side's tenacity, patience, and persistence the SALT II treaty was agreed and signed.

The treaty limited with no exceptions all types of strategic offensive arms held by the USSR and the United States at the end of the seventies: intercontinental ballistic missiles (SLBM's), and heavy bombers. Each side was authorized to have not more than 2,400 such delivery vehicles when the treaty came into force (that is, after its ratification) and not more than 2,250 by the end of 1981.

Within the limits of this overall total level each side could not have more than 1,320 "multiple warhead" [mnogozaryadnyye] delivery vehicles; that is, ICBM and SLBM launchers with multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles (MIRV's) and heavy bombers armed with air-to-surface cruise missiles with a range of over 600 km. In turn, within the limits of the level of 1,320 units, the parties to the treaty could have not more than 1,200 MIRV'ed ICBM and SLBM launchers and within the limits of those 1,200 units, not more than 820 ICBM launchers with such warheads.

Other important qualitative limitations were also introduced on each type of strategic arms. The number of charges [zaryady] on MIRV'ed missiles was limited: not more than 10 warheads for ICBM's and not more than 14 warheads for SLBM's; heavy bombers equipped with air-to-surface cruise missiles could carry not more than 28 such missiles on average. Each side was allowed to create [sozdavat], test, and deploy only one type of light ICBM each in the future and it was forbidden to increase the numbers of existing heavy ground- and sea-launched missiles or to create [sozdavat] new ones. Moreover, other restrictions were also laid down.

The USSR and the United States have pledged not to circumvent the provisions of the treaty through the medium of third countries or in any other way. And the joint statement specified that further talks must be conducted on the basis of obligatory consideration of all the factors determining the strategic situation. A primary factor -- and the Soviet Union stated it when concluding the treaty -- is the presence of a considerable number of forward-based nuclear weapons in direct proximity to our borders, posing a direct threat to our country.

The treaty is effective until 31 December 1985. Certain restrictions on which full agreement was not reached were stated in a special protocol to the treaty of shorter duration (until 31 December 1981), to be returned to at the next stage of the talks. In particular, the protocol prohibited the deployment of mobile ICBM launch installations and the conduct of test launches, the deployment of cruise missiles with a range of over 600 km on sea- and ground-based launch installations, and the test-launching of missiles equipped with multiple, independently targeted warheads.

The SALT II treaty is a document which objectively examines and evaluates Soviet and U.S. nuclear weapons. This is its chief merit. It sees the sides' strategic nuclear armaments (ICBM's, SLBM's, and heavy bombers) as a single entity. This made it possible to comprehensively regulate the correlation of strategic forces and consolidate strategic parity between the USSR and the United States despite differences in the composition of strategic armaments, in individual types, and in geographical and other factors. During the elaboration of the treaty the sides found and agreed on mutually acceptable solutions which accorded with the principle of equality and identical security and were of a long-term nature.

Assessing the significance of the treaty, President J. Carter stressed that "this treaty is the most important step ever taken in the establishment of nuclear arms control. Rejection of SALT II would be a serious blow to peace and to our country's security." H. Brown, defense secretary at the time, cogently advocated that the "SALT II treaty meets U.S. interests and should be ratified as soon as possible" and that, by doing so, the United States "will not be doing the Soviet Union any favors."

Nevertheless, the United States, as is known, frustrated its ratification. Not daring to openly renounce its pledges and oppose world public opinion, the White House administration announced in May 1982 the U.S. side's intention not to take any action that would undermine the SALT II treaty. The pledges on limiting U.S. strategic armaments were given a kind of semiofficial character.

The purpose of Washington's step was to avoid binding itself to any firm commitments regarding the limitation of strategic armaments, to have the chance to maneuver, and to attempt to implement the strivings for nuclear superiority.

It is well known that the line toward torpedoing the SALT II treaty process had been taken in the United States back in the summer of 1979. It was this delierage U.S. Administration course and not the "events in Afghanistan," as White House spokesmen are now claiming, that caused the ratification of this vitally important treaty to be wrecked. The U.S. Administration frustrated the ratification of SALT II because it established strategic parity. Its adoption hindered the policy of strong-arm pressure on the USSR, destroyed the claims about a U.S. "strategic lag" and the myths about "windows of vulnerability," and, significantly, prevented the development of anti-Soviet propaganda to the scale on which it is conducted at the moment.

Nor did the treaty accord with the military development plans which the Pentagon had embarked on on the brink of the eighties. It was for these reasons that the United States took the path of gradually wriggling out of the treaty and repudiating one after another the restrictions envisaged by it as they became obstacles to planned programs for the creation and buildup of strategic armaments. The events of recent years fully confirm this. Having frustrated the ratification of the treaty, the United States launched production of long-range ground- and sea-based cruise missiles and embarked on their mass deployment.

In December 1979 the United States, having promised its NATO partners that it would ratify the SALT II treaty (and having deceived them), persuaded them to make a decision on the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. Deployment began in November 1983. Fromthe viewpoint of the SALT II treaty provisions this directly undermines the strategic balance established by it, which the sides had agreed not to violate. In face, every U.S. medium-range weapon stationed near the Soviet border is essentially a strategic weapon as far as the USSR is concerned.

October 1981 saw the announcement of the U.S. "strategic program" for the eighties, which envisaged a further buildup of its strategic potential. The content of the program also confirmed that Washington is not concerned about keeping the pledges it has made. Take, for instance, the plans to create and deploy Midgetman ICBM's in the next few years. Since the Pentagon has now nearly finished testing the new MX ICBM, the Midgetman will be the second new type of ICBM whose creation and deployment are expressly prohibited by the SALT II treaty.

But while breaking the SALT II treaty the U.S. Administration is reluctant to bear responsibility for doing so. The White House is trying to shift the blame for its subversive actions onto the Soviet Union, stating that the United States will observe only those provisions of the SALT II treaty which the Soviet Union also observes. At the same time fraud is being perpetrated and shameless propaganda is being unleashed claiming that the USSR is failing to fulfill a number of provisions of the SALT II treaty -- those very provisions whose observance the United States itself would like to avoid. But, upon a conscientious examination of the thrust of the matter, nothing remains of all these so-called "accusations."

The thesis that the Soviet Union is failing to display restraint in developing its strategic armaments has received wide currency in the propaganda campaign which the United States is mounting. But the facts say the opposite. By the early seventies the United States had twice as many nuclear charges on its strategic delivery vehicles as the USSR, but it continued to rapidly build up their numbers. As a result, the number of nuclear charges on U.S. strategic delivery vehicles more than trebled. The Soviet Union naturally took steps to eliminate the discrepancy which had arisen and to restore the balance.

In the White House's language these Soviet actions are declared to "exceed the framework of defense requirements."

In the mid-seventies the United States had 550 ICBM's and 496 MIRV'ed SLBM's. The Soviet Union at that time did not have a single missile of this type. In subsequent years the USSR, with a view to eliminating this discrepancy, did of course create [sozdat] and deploy such weapons. Again this step of ours was described by Washington as "a manifestation of a lack of restraint." The selfishness and propagandist orientation of this approach are obvious.

The White House spread the story that the Soviet Union, in contravention of the provisions of the SALT II treaty, is developing two new types of ICBM. They are trying to aver that the Soviet RS-12M missile (what NATO calls the SS-25), which is nothing but a modernized version (modernization within limits specified by the SALT II treaty is not banned) of the RS-12 missile which we already had, is the second "new type" of ICBM. The issue of this missile has been discussed in exhaustive detail between the two sides. The Soviet side cited specific facts showing that the features of the missile's modernization fully comply with the relevant provisions of the SALT II treaty. But the U.S. side, despite the facts, continues to claim that the RS-12M is an ICBM of a new type. The strategem here is simple: accusing the USSR of developing a second new type of ICBM in order to give "the green light" to its own Midgetman missile.

Washington has just as biased an interpretation of the question of encoding telemetric information when carrying out missile flight tests. Matters are portrayed as though the methods of transmitting telemetric information in use in the Soviet Union do not comply with the treaty provisions. These claims are also unfounded. During the SALT II negotiations a mutual understanding was reached. Each side is free to use various means for transmitting telemetric information during ballistic missile flight tests, including its encoding, when it does not make it more difficult to verify the observance of the SALT II treaty provisions.

The Soviet side does not encode those parameters which have a bearing on the verification of the fulfillment of the SALT II treaty provisions. To resolve the question we suggested the U.S. side name the parameters which, in its opinion, should not be encoded, but this was rejected. The U.S. side's refusal to name these parameters is evidence that it is not seeking to resolve this question. Why is the U.S. Administration continuing to cling persistently to this "accusation?" Because the United States is constantly violating the provision on the nonuse of deliberate concealment measures whichimpede verification. This has almost become its daily practice. And here it is trying to use arguments about the"excessive level" of encoding to distract attention from its own unseemly actions.

One further fabrication is that RS-14 missiles (what NATO terms SS-16 missiles), which are banned under the SALT II treaty, have been deployed in the region of the Plesetskaya testing range. Back during the SALT II talks the Soviet side authoritatively assured the Americans that the USSR had never had SS-16 missiles on combat service [v boyevom sostave]. It does not have them now nor will it have them in the future. Moreover, work connected with testing and/or deploying the SS-16 ICBM is not under way on this or any other testing range. Stories about these missiles are a desire to raise a tally of "accusations" against the Soviet Union.

Those are the facts. They convincingly show the U.S. Administration's line -- to discredit the Soviet Union and thereby justify its own course toward definitively undermining the SALT II treaty.

The USSR's treaty policy and actions are honest and consistent. In the time which has elapsed since the signing of the SALT II treaty the USSR has done nothing to circumvent its provisions. It adheres strictly to the strategic arms levels set by the treaty.

With a view to avoiding exceeding them, the Soviet Union has dismantled about 250 strategic means (182 SLBM launchers and a considerable number of ICBM's and heavy bombers). The sublevels set for MIRV'ed missiles and heavy bombers with air to surface cruise missiles are strictly maintained. The provisions limiting the framework for the qualitative improvement of strategic means are being completely fulfilled.

The Soviet Union is not seeking military superiority and it therefore has no incentive to reject the accords elaborated on the basis of parity and identical security. Its positive attitude toward the SALT II treaty has never changed. As a document aimed at limiting nuclear arms and preventeng nuclear war, the SALT II treaty is, in our opinion, of positive importance to this day.

The White House is seeking ways of achieving military superiority. Today it seems to it that the United States will achieve it by creating [sozdat] a fundamentally new type of weapon -- space strike weapons. But Washington is making a mistake. The USSR will provide an adequate response to the challenge that they want to issue. There will be no U.S. monopoly in space. Nor will Washington have the military advantages on which the initiators of "star wars" are counting. Seeking to undermine the Soviet Union's security, the United States has in fact embarked on the path of reducing its own security and building up the danger of war for the peoples of the whole world.

An analysis of the ABM and SALT II treaties shows that the links between defensive and offensive armaments are fundamental and principled ones. The treaties must be fulfilled as they are written. That means that only with a total ban on space strike weapons would the way be opened to the process of a radical reduction of nuclear armaments. The USSR advocates an accord on precisely this basis.

The way out of the prevailing situation, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, points out, is an agreement between the opposing forces on the immediate cessation of the arms race -- primarily the nuclear arms race -- on earth and its prevention in space; an agreement on an honest and equal basis, without attempts to "beat" the other side and dictate one's own conditions to it; an agreement which would help everyone advance toward their desired goal — the complete elimination of the nuclear threat. The retention of everything positive achieved in the past in the strategic arms limitation field would help to achieve this goal.

'DIFFERENCES OF OPINION' AT NATO MEETING CITED

PM051630 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[Vladislav Drobkov "Commentator's Column": "Still in the Same Position...."]

[Text] Brussels -- The war ministers from a number of NATO countries have been in session in Brussels for 2 days. A session of the bloc's Nuclear Planning Group has been held here. It has taken place at a time when the bloc's Washington bosses are trying with all their might to mobilize their allies' support for U.S. policies before the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting Geneva.

What U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger tried to get primarily from the partners in this connection was a joint statement from the same old unseemly position of inveterate opponents to any easing of the arms race. If we are to judge by the formulations in the session's joint communique, the Pentagon's representative did succeed in this to a certain extent -- the participants proclaimed their intention to continue the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, as well as the implementation of a whole series of other militarist programs. Clearly succumbing to U.S. pressure, the war ministers proclaimed "the alliance's total support for the solidarity with" the U.S. President who will soon be on his way to Geneva. To further please Washington, the communique also expresses solidarity with the U.S. line at the Geneva talks on space and nuclear arms, which are currently in progress.

At the same time, the session also demonstrated the growing concern of some of the bloc allies with the Washington administration's unremitting militarism. It is noteworthy in this connection that, at the present war ministers' conference, Greece and Denmark refused to support fully some sections of the joint communique. In addition to this, France and Iceland are altogether absent from the group's work. There is a growing fear in West Europe that Washington's attempts to push through the "star wars" program at all costs and its unwillingness to embark on even partial steps toward curbing the nuclear arms race will result in even further exacerbation of international tension. The broadest public circles and influential political forces in Western countries, including NATO members, are advocating that the currently existing favorable opportunities generated by the USSR's peace-loving initiatives be utilized to improve the situation in the world and limit militarist preparations.

It becomes clear from the communique and from the press conference given here jointly by NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington, C. Weinberger, and British Defense Secretary M. Heseltine that the most bellicose North Atlanticists have basically succeeded in pushing the bloc toward the continuation and even expansion of joint efforts in the nuclear sphere and toward support for Washington's dangerous plans for the militarization of space. But there is no doubt that the Nuclear Planning Group session demonstrated the existence of certain differences of opinion within NATO and showed that, although some U.S. allies still proceed from almost vassal-like positions, this dependence is beginning to weaken under pressure from indisputable political realities and primarily the need to diminish the threat of war and avert the Damoclean sword of nuclear catastrophe from mankind.

SOVIET, U.S. EXPERTS DISCUSS C. AMERICA ISSUES

LD021217 Moscow TASS in English 1149 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, November 2 TASS -- A Soviet-American exchange of views at the level of experts on issues pertaining to the situation in Central America was held here on October 31 and November 1. Taking part in it from the Soviet side were Vladimir Kazimirov, head of the First Latin American Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, and Viktor Isakov, minister-counsellor of the USSR Embassy to the USA, from the American side -- Elliott Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

The Soviet side produced arguments to show that the dangerous international tension existing in that area is a result of the unlawful actions of the USA vis-a-vis Nicaragua and other Central American countries, stressed the need for achieving a peaceful political settlement on the basis of strict respect of the sovereignty of states and non-interference in their internal affairs.

STOCKHOLM SECURITY TALKS OPEN, PACT MEETING CITED

LD051114 Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Stockholm, November 5 TASS -- A regular session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe opened here today.

S. Todorov, head of the Bulgarian delegation, called the attention of the participants in the conference to the documents of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states in Sofia, which indicate real ways of removing the nuclear threat and reversing international relations into the channel of detente. The Bulgarian representative said that the Warsaw Treaty member states stand for formulating at the Stockholm conference of substantial mutually complementary confidence-and security-building measures in Europe of both political and military nature.

The text of the statement adopted by the Sofia conference has been distributed among the participants in the Stockholm conference.

BALTIC SEA ENVIRONMENT BODY ENDS TALKS

LD022304 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Helsinki, November 2 TASS -- The 11th session of the working group on shipping operations attached to the commission for the protection of the marine environment of the Baltic Sea region drew to a close in the city of Vaasa.

It was attended by delegates from Sweden, Denmark, West Germany, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, the U.S.S.R. and Finland. They heard a report of the working group, discussed measures and recommendations designed to improve the state of the Baltic Sea waters, specifically, problems connected with the unloading at ports of the ships carrying different chemicals. The session decided that in such cases special inspectors would be appointed to monitor the observance of the commission's recommendations.

SHULTZ CONCLUDES PRE-SUMMIT VISIT TO MOSCOW

Gorbachev-Shultz Talk

LD051712 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 5 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received in the Kremlin on November 5 the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who had arrived in Moscow on a business visit in connection with preparations for the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva. Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, took part in the conversation.

The sides discussed from positions of principle aspects of the present-day Soviet-U.S. relations and the world situation.

Mikhail Gorbachev noted that the Soviet leadership attached much importance to the forthcoming Geneva summit and believed that if it passed in a constructive and businesslike spirit, it could help improve relations between the two countries and stabilize the world situation.

The leaders of the USSR and the USA should concentrate on questions of security, primarily on the accomplishment of the central task of preventing an arms race in space and ending it on earth. Mikhail Gorbachev noted the importance of a mutual desire to work for reducing the war threat and lessening tension.

George Shultz spoke in favour of the forthcoming summit being constructive and productive.

The conversation passed in a frank and businesslike atmosphere.

Shevardnadze Sees Shultz Off

LD051905 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 5 TASS -- Talks between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR E.A. Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz were completed in Moscow today.

George Shultz left Moscow on the same day. He was in the USSR on a business visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. The U.S. President's National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane left together with him.

The U.S. secretary of state was seen off at the airport by E.A. Shevardnadze, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR V.G. Komplektov, the USSR's Ambassador to the United States A.F. Dobrynin, other officials.

The sending-off party included the U.S. ambassador to the USSR, Arthur Hartman.

REAGAN'S REMARKS IN INTERVIEW CRITICIZED

Borovik on Atmosphere

OW051140 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0930 GMT 5 Nov 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report "from the United States" by special correspondent Genrikh Borovik]

[Text] Hello comrades. A few days ago, at the initiative of the White House, the U.S. President received four Soviet journalists for an interview -- Gennadiy Shishkin, Vsevolod Ovchinnikov, Stanislav Kondrashov, and myself.

Earlier TASS sent him our questions from Moscow to which we received written replies in Washington. Besides this, we also asked him a number of verbal questions. Unfortunately, this part of our interview in the White House lasted only 30 minutes. Of course, we expected the U.S. President to tell the Soviet readers what the U.S. Administration plans to do in response to the constructive Soviet proposals, first of all, on prohibiting the militarization of space and reducing nuclear arsenals.

Unfortunately, the U.S. President, rather than talk about serious proposals on how to make the world better and more secure, chose to propagandize the old U.S. position. But this position has been elucidated in every detail in our press in the most comprehensive way and the White House obviously underestimates how well infomed the Soviet people are if it thinks it can astound them in this way.

In the limited time of the "Vremya" program it is difficult to characterize even some of the answers we received from the President and which have been published in IZVESTIYA, but the four of us will express our opinions on this in the pages of the same paper. Right now, I would like to describe our impressions relating to the atmosphere in the White House.

Over a period of several hours we rubbed shoulders with the closest colleagues and advisers of the President and with him personally, to a certain extent we could view the laboratory of political thinking in the White House from the inside.

Perhaps the most distinct and alarming impression we got was that we were once again convinced of the ease with which those in the White House can distort even generally known truths, how firmly they adhere to propaganda stereotypes there, and how deeply entrenched is the conviction that the rest of the world is either uninformed, forgetful, or obliged to think as they do in Washington.

I will give only two or three examples. The U.S. President, maintained quite seriously, that U.S. troops occupied Grenada at the request of the Grenada Government itself. Now the fact that this was not so is known throughout the world. Even if we found a person who was completely uninformed, it would be impossible to convince him, without violating simple human logic, that the Grenada Government itself appealed to the United States with a request to overthrow itself.

The President also explained to us that the bloodiest and dirtiest war in the history of the United States, the Vietnam war, began because in the early sixties U.S. instructors were sent to Saigon and they could not watch films in movie theaters in peace. Terrorists were throwing bombs into the movie houses and a military unit had to be sent to Vietnam to protect them. This was how the Vietnam war began. This is a direct quote.

You will agree that at this level of reasoning, with this correlation of words with facts, it is fairly difficult to carry on a conversation as it was probably also difficult for the BBC correspondent who was assured by the U.S. President, 2 days before he received us, that the word freedom does not exist in the Russian language.

At a time when so much depends on the position of the United States, a great country, one would of course like to see a greater feeling of responsibility to the people in the U.S. leadership for its own actions and its words. If they treat universally known facts of the past and present so facilely in the White House, then how difficult it is to believe what is being said there about the future.

Of course, many promises the U.S. Administration makes are not believed in the world. First of all, of course, people do not believe the defensive nature of the U.S. "star wars" plan, which the President also publicized in his replies to us. The Soviet proposals outlined by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to prohibit the militarization of space and reduce nuclear arsenals, and the unilateral steps taken by the Soviet Government to normalize the relations between our countries, have aroused a warm wave of hope throughout the world and in the United States as well.

Public opinion polls show that 75 percent of the U.S. people support reduction of nuclear arsenals instead of the creation of space weapons. In other words, they are practically in agreement with our proposals. The White House looks lost in the face of this wave. There are responsible people in Washington who have simple become afraid of the real possibility that an agreement between our countries may be achieved.

At the same time, it would be incorrect not to note the good things said by the President, about the fact that despite the differences in our systems we must live in peace, that in a nuclear war there can be no victor, and that it is necessary to conduct a broad dialogue between the USSR and the United States. We value these words because we presume they represent evidence of an evolution in views.

After all, we have had to listen to quite the opposite from Washington and if these words are true, then the world is justified in expecting a constructive response from the U.S. side to the Soviet readiness to achieve in Geneva an abrupt turn for the better in Soviet-U.S. relations.

Chirgir Refutes Grenada Claims

LD051131 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1015 GMT 5 Nov 85

["Trusting Only in Force" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov (TASS) -- TASS political observer Nikolay Chigir writes: In the course of his interview with Soviet journalists, U.S. President Reagan tried to create the impression that his administration is an ardent opponent of the use of military force to solve problems arising in this or that region of the globe, that U.S. soldiers are not participating in conflicts in any region, that the United States supports "democracy," and so forth. Such declarations, refuted by practice, are heard too often from Washington and you could pay no attention to them if they were not accompanied by certain illustrations, which, as the chief of the White House tries to show, are alleged to support the nobleness of U.S. foreign policy.

Let us just dwell on the President's statements regarding the "Grenada operation", which he depicts as an operationto "rescue". U.S. students on the island and "consolidate democracy there." Remember that Grenada is certainly not the first state to fall victim to U.S. armed aggression, perpetrated under the pretext of "protecting" U.S. citizens and property.

The United States has used this spurious pretext repeatedly; primarily, to dispatch its interventionist troops to Colombia, Panama, Nicaragua, and the Domininean Republic, for instance, where it overthrew governments not to its liking and installed its own puppet regimes. As for the U.S. medical students who were in Grenada, they -- and this has been convincingly confirmed -- were absolutely not threatened by anyone or anything. Indeed, they had not asked for any protection. U.S. Congressman R. Dellums, who visited Grenada soon after its occupation by the U.S. intervention corps, testified that there was "not a single instance of even one American being threatened by danger before the start of the invasion."

Incidentally, not one provision of international law, nor a single document of the world community, permits aggression under any pretext whatsoever. The document defining aggression endorsed by the UN General Assembly in December 1947 stresses that "no considerations of any nature, be they political, economic, military, or of another kind, can serve as a justification for aggression." Thus, not one of Washington's "proofs" or "arguments" is capable of camouflaging an obvious fact: the United States' "Grenada operation" was an act of armed brigandage and international terrorism directed against the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of a small Caribbean country; aimed at overthrowing its government and establishing a de facto U.S. protectorate on the island.

R. Reagan's assertion that the United States' armed invasion of Grenada followed... "a request for military aid by the Grenadian Government" to the United States and a number of small Caribbean states which are satellites of Washington, does not stand up to any criticism. According to this version, the Grenadian Government requested the U.S. Administration... to overthrow it.

No less false is the affirmation that "democracy has been confirmed" in Grenada. This is "democracy" to the U.S. tune, "democracy" planted by the U.S. military, "democracy" whose particular attributes are the trampling of human rights and civil rights and liberaties. The U.S. President refers to the so-called "elections" in Grenada. But what kind of elections can be talked of, the question is asked, in the situation of the foreign occupation of an island, which, as U.S. scientists (J. Cowl) and (G. Joseph) state, is an integral part of the "policy of aggression and genocide" the United States always conducts.

Analyzing the "Grenada operation" by Washington, the prominent U.S. historian and professor at the city University of New York Arthur Schlesinger wrote in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL: "Reagan's government has replaced the concept of a system of public international law with a new concept, according to which the law is unwritten for the United States." In actual fact, the current Republican administration, in conducting its hegemonistic policy, is ignoring international laws and human morality by relying on force, foremost armed force.

U.S. Media Notes 'Blunders'

LD051813 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, November 5 TASS -- Commenting on Ronald Reagan's interview to Soviet journalists, the U.S. mass media note that during answers to questions the President made a number of blunders causing serious doubts about some aspects of the United States policy.

According to the A.B.C. television network, some of the President's pronouncements caused embarrassment in the United States. Another television network, the N.B.C. points out that during the interview the President made a dubious statement about the program of "star wars". It became clear that the President presented his policy in a wrong light, moreover, on the main question of the coming Geneva summit, the television company notes.

Thrice in the course of the interview he said that the United States will not deploy the anti-missile defence system with elements of space basing until it gets rid of its nuclear missiles, of its offensive missiles, the N.B.C. notes.

As more than once in the past, representatives of the White House had to hasten with "explanations" about Reagan's pronouncements. At a press conference deputy press secretary of the White House Larry Speakes had to deal with many questions as to what construction should be put on that statement by the President. Journalists asked him if this means that the administration altered its stand, that it is going to take steps toward reduction and complete elimination of offensive nuclear arsenals, and not to accompany work for the militarization of outer space with the build up of such arsenals.

It was also pointed out to Speakes that prior to the interview the President had asserted that the elimination of nuclear arms must follow the deployment of the ABM system in outer space, while it was said during the interview that this step will precede the deployment.

Though Speakes tried to avoid giving a direct answer to this question, he ultimately had to admit that the United States is not going to scale down its offensive potential unilaterally. Thus the deputy press secretary of the White House actually disavowed the President's pronouncements. According to the N.B.C. television company, Reagan's "inaccuracy" was also admitted by other officials. The spokesman of the White House said that the United States still reserves the right to deploy the ABM system with elements of space basing, the C.B.S. television network stresses.

American journalists had a lot of questions also in connection with the President's promises to make the technology of "strategic defence" accessible to other countries, including the Soviet Union. In this connection, White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan hastened to explain to the N.B.C. television company that Reagan had had in mind another formula, namely, that the United States will not be passing on to the Soviet Union the technology of "Star Wars" until the USSR cuts drastically its nuclear arms. The president's statements and subsequent hasty "explanations" of the staff of his apparatus contradicting his own statements unwittingly give rise to the question: Who is it that decides the United States policy?

Words by Reagan that the United States has brought its troops into Grenada allegedly at the request of the government of that country were pointed out to the administration's representative at the press conference in the White House. One of the journalists said in this connection that the U.S. press heard nothing of the kind.

SHABAYEV ASSAILS U.S. VIEW OF 'REGIONAL CONFLICTS'

LD052023 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 5 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

From whatever angle you may look at the "regional initiative" put forward by the U.S. President on the eve of the Geneva meeting, whatever verbal wrapping may be used for it, it has caused only profound disappointment even in the camp of the allies of the United States. One cannot but note that the aim of the initiative is to drown in discussions over "regional conflicts" the resolution of the main problem of the present -- that of preventing nuclear war, while the world expects and demands a different thing.

Yet they in Washington are in vain breaking a lance over the regional problems, since nobody denies that they also demand attention.

But in approaching them it is also necessary to display political realism and a correct idea of the nature and causes of these conflicts. Does the White House display an approach of this type? Unfortunately, not.

To start with, the President arbitrarily, but by no means accidentally, picks out from the numerous regional conflicts only some of them, complaining that they, as he put it, are a source of tremendous tension in U.S.-Soviet relations. In this connection mention is made of Africa, to be more precise, of Ethiopia and Angola. There, as U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz explains, attempts are evident of broadening one's sphere of influence through armed interference and subversive actions. One cannot but agree with that statement. There are such attempts. But who makes them?

As long as monarchic tyranny existed in Ethiopia and its people lived in poverty and ignorance, the United States by no means considered the state of things in that country tobe abnormal. Moreover, it gave lavish military support to the emperor's regime. But as soon as the anti-feudal revolution was accomplished and the progressive forces came to power, Washington's attitude to that country radically changed.

Apparently, some people overseas are unhappy about the fact that land in Ethiopia has been taken away from the landlords and turned over to peasants, that many enterprises and banks have been nationalized, that Ethiopia has been awarded a special UNESCO prize for the outstanding achievements i n the elimination of illiteracy. Its peaceful creative labour effort was interrupted by an aggression by the eastern neighbour, which set out to seize a large part of Ethiopia's territory, and [word indistinct] was and remains the USA.

Washington has appropriated this year alone more than 76 million dollars to arm, equip and train the Somali army, and another 42 million -- to reconstruct airfields and ports for the use by its Rapid Deployment Force. The Somali port of Berbera has been turned into one of the U.S. strongpoints in the area of the Horn of Africa. Acting through its agents in some Arab countries, the USA is encouraging separatist elements in Ethiopia to terror and violence.

Even food aid to Ethiopia's drought-stricken population is used with the aim of achieving an "ideological reorientation" of the Ethiopian Government.

The U.S. actions in Angola are cynical and sordid in the same way. Washington and its "historical ally," the racist Republic of South Africa, do not leave in peace for a single day that African country which gained independence after the liberation struggle of many years against the Portuguese colonialists. And today when Washington has suddenly started advocating a "settlement" of regional conflicts, a considerable part of Angola's territory is occupied by South African troops. The UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] terrorist gangs, which get direct military and financial support from the USA, continue to this day sowing death among the peaceful inhabitants of that country, destroying houses and roads, capturing andkilling hostages.

Then who is trying to broaden the sphere of its influence in those countries through armed interference and subversive actions? The answer is clear. But in a manner characteristic of the current U.S. Administration to turn the facts upside down, Washington describes as "legitimate self-defence" the aggressive, piratic actions of its allies, while shedding crocodile tears over the rebuff given to them by the victims of aggression, and proposes them nothing less than...laying down the arms and starting talks with the terrorists and rebels.

This one-sided, biased attitude to the regional conflicts is by no means evidence of Washington's wish to embark on the path of their settlement, not just by word of mouth, but in action.

WEINBERGER SPEECH ON SUMMIT ISSUES ATTACKED

LD051304 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1140 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, 5 Nov (TASS) -- Certain reactionary circles in the U.S. Administration are increasing in their attempts to poison the atmosphere on the eve of the Soviet-U.S. summit and to wreck the opportunity for reaching specific accords in the field of arms limitation and the prevention of nuclear war. Only in this way can one appraise the militarist homilies made by Pentagon chief C. Weinberger to members of the Foreign Policy Association in New York.

In his speech he again voiced propaganda -- unprecedented for peacetime -- for the administration's program of building up U.S. strategic and nonnuclear arsenals, which he called "America's energetic efforts to maintain a strategic nuclear deterrent potential." As on previous occasions, this U.S. policy was justified by means of the notorious "Soviet military threat," backed up by blatantly fabricated, spurious data.

Weinberger made an attempt to provide a "theoretical basis for the U.S. Administration's effort to revive the so-called theory of "linkage" of arms limitation talks with other questions having no relation to this priority task. "We are not severing arms control from other important bilateral and international problems which also exert an influence on U.S.-Soviet relations," the Pentagon chief affirmed. Here he spoke in a blatantly mocking tone of those in the United States who give main priority to precisely the task of holding talks on nuclear arms limitation. "We do not share that opinion," Weinberger declared. He added that the main threat to peace and the United States "comes not from nuclear weapons, but the existence of hostile political ideology." In other words, the Pentagon chief was developing those "theses" already contained in President Reagan's speech at the 40th UN jubilee session, which caused indignation throughout the world.

As was shown by Weinberger's subsequent statements, such "linkages" are used only to camouflage Washington's blatant striving to sweep into the corner the solution of the major issues of modern times -- limitation of the arms race on earth, banning it from space, and the prevention of nuclear war. Noticeable here is the extremely crude anti-Soviet tone of the speech by Weinberger, who is dreaming of building relations with the USSR only from a position of strength.

KOBYSH STATES U.S. JEOPARDIZES SUMMIT PROSPECTS

PM051547 London MORNING STAR in English 4 Nov 85 p 4

[CPSU International Information Department Sector Chief Vitaliy Kobysh article: "U.S. Hinders Geneva Prospects"]

[Text] Very little time is now left before the Geneva summit, on which the world is pinning great hopes. People are following attentively the speeches and statements of leaders of both sides, trying to get an idea of the possible results of the meeting.

President Reagan's speech to the United Nations General Assembly evoked great interest in this pre-summit context. Moreover, official U.S. propaganda was working overtime, beforehand, billing it as an all but epoch-making speech.

The world public had every reason to expect that the U.S. President would use the United Nations rostrum on the eve of the Geneva summit, to clearly state his position on those problems which Washington has been reluctant to discuss lately -- like limiting the nuclear arms race, above all, and their plans to extend it to outer space.

Everybody expected the U.S. to give a clear response to the latest Soviet disarmament proposals. Instead, administration officials resorted to manoeuvring before the President's speech. National security adviser Robert McFarlane suggested that the anti-ballistic missile treaty of 1972 be reinterpreted to allow for the U.S. "star wars" scheme. This scandalised much of the world, including many U.S. allies. Secretary of State George Shultz then poured more fuel on the flames by saying that the treaty was open to "broad" or "narrow" interpretation -- in other words, the U.S. will do what it wants with it.

And then came President Reagan's speech itself. Having said rather vaguely that within the Soviet proposals "there are seeds which we should nurture," he promptly switched to another subject. According to Mr Reagan, regional conflicts are the overriding problem. He even listed the "hot spots" which concern him most of all. To no one's surprise, he began with Afghanistan and then added Angola, Kampuchea, Ethiopia and Nicaragua. The Middle East was not mentioned at all and the President was similarly silent about southern Africa, El Salvador and Chile.

Nor did he say, of course, that in each of the countries he mentioned the U.S. is currently waging undeclared wars. In Nicaragua the U.S. is perpetrating genocide after the fashion of its deposed puppet Somoza.

And the head of the White House kept mum about the fact that the U.S. has given 1.5 billion dollars, according to official U.S. statistics to the bandits who slaughter women and children in Afghanistan. Their aim is to push Afghanistan back into the dark ages of poverty, hunger and barbarity by means of violence and murder.

The Soviet Union is ready to discuss regional conflicts, particularly since ending these conflicts and stemming the bloodshed depends primarily on the U.S. which is pursuing a line of state-sponsored terrorism and imperialist interference in the internal affairs of other nations. But the main question now, before Geneva, is that of priorities. What should be at the top of the agenda?

In his speech to the United Nations, President Reagan indulged in demagogy to sidetrack attention from the most important issues. That is why his speech as a whole was disappointing and was met with indignation. The Soviet proposals set forth by Mikhail Gorbachev show that, for its part, the USSR is doing everything to remove the nuclear threat hanging over mankind, to save it from the burden of the arms race and to stop it spreading into space. This reflects the goals of the international activity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, outlined again in the draft new edition of its programme. President Reagan's speech shows that the U.S. leaders have different moods and plans. This will not help the forthcoming Geneva meeting.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON YURCHENKO INCIDENT

IZVESTIYA Report

PM051815 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent A. Palladin: "'It Was in Vain That I Appealed to Their Consciences,' On the Kidnapping of a Soviet Diplomat by the U.S. Special Services"]

[Text] Washington -- Movies and television shows on subjects like this are shown almost every day in the United States: At the authors' whim, having fallen into a trap set by the Red villains, a U.S. citizen is subjected to inhumane torture (here the producers are allowed to give free rein to their imagination) but, displaying courage and native wit, he eventually gets out of the trap.

On 4 November many television companies here described a similar incident. The nicknames and hiding places of secret agents were heard on the airwaves again, the criminal methods they use were named, and mention was made of attempts to persuade an honest man to commit treason. Only this time it was not a story, but a real event involving not an American, but a Soviet man who, despite blackmail, threats, and drugging, was able to escape from the transatlantic special services' snare.

But, everything in its proper order. On 1 August USSR Foreign Ministry staffer Vitaliy Sergeyevich Yurchenko, who had arrived there a week earlier, disappeared in Rome without trace. That evening, having finished work, he went to look at a local museum -- and vanished into thin air. After 6 weeks his tracks were discovered in ... the United States. In accordance with their long-established custom, the U.S. secret services announced "the defection of an eminent Soviet diplomat" to their agents from the ranks of local hacks. And, in the middle of October, the State Department officially confirmed that V. Yurchenko was on U.S. territory. It emerged from its statement that the Soviet citizen had allegedly voluntarily requested political asylum from the Washington authorities.

That is a lie of the purest water. As Yurchenko himself said, in early August this year, during his official posting to Italy he was kidnapped in Rome by strangers who used violent methods and was dispatched across the ocean in an unconscious state, under the influence of strong drugs.

Our motherland never abandons its citizens in trouble and the morals of the special services here have long been known. So the USSR Embassy in Washington demanded that the latest victim of CIA provocation be released immediately and that, as a minimum, a meeting with V. Yurchenko should be set up. In response, the State Department, having undertaken to perform the unseemly role of transmitter of the directives of the local special services, claimed our diplomat did not want to see his fellow citizens. This lie was subsequently repeated on a two more occasions.

Meanwhile, the USSR citizen who had "chosen democracy and freedom" U.S.-style was languishing in "the most secure prison in the United States" as his jailers told Yurchenko, deliberately dispelling any desire to escape. Indeed this was actually the case: The Soviet diplomat was held in a three-story private house near Fredericksburg, about 80 km southwest of Washington, on a 200-hectare estate guarded by the most sophisticated devices, including lasers. V. Yurchenko himself was guarded round the clock -- even when he was asleep and in the toilet -- by robust young thugs of impassive appearance but impressive muscle development who, moreover, were never separated from their Colts.

"They were the three most terrible months of my life," our compatriot told me. "My torturers kept me in the most total isolation, not even allowing me to speak my native language. The main thing was that I was regularly given special drugs which rendered me unconscious and when I came to I was subjected to endless interrogations and blackmail: They tried to persuade me I had given away some state secrets and had even signed appropriate documents. In response to my numerous requests to meet with Soviet representatives or at least with U.S. State Department officials, I was told there was no longer any return to the motherland for me and I was threatened with reprisals. One in particular, called Charlie, was especially zealous — he was an absolute sadist who had fought in Indochina and subsequently conceived a hatred for the entire human race."

V. Yurchenko described this and much more at a press conference organized 4 November at the USSR Embassy in Washington. Dozens of journalists were presented with a thin, middle-aged man of medium height with a face which graphically attestedto the ordeals which had been his lot. Nonetheless, he behaved with striking self-possession and frequently used mordant sarcasm to ridicule his unsolicited patrons from the local special services.

"(Gerbert), the chief of the CIA's Soviet section, repeatedly suggested I meet with U.S. journalists, so I have decided to accept his proposal today," - V. Yurchenko opened the press conference to general laughter. Only once did he become upset, when he started to talk about his family, who throughout these long months had no information as to his fate. "I always dinned into my son -- he is now 16 years old -- that there are no absolutely hopeless situations in life," V. Yurchenko said in reply to a question about how he had actually managed to escape from captivity.

He was taken captive 1 August when strangers attacked him on one of the streets of the Eternal City. He was struck hard on the back of the head and the Soviet diplomat lost consciousness and only came to across the ocean. Indeed, his head continued to ache for a long time: That was the effect of the drugs designed to weaken his will. Attempts were also made to prevail on V. Yurchenko using the Western special services' more traditional methods: bribery and blackmail. On three occasions he was slipped a contract to sign, proposing that he sell his conscience and his soul to the devils in the form of CIA and FBI staffers. V. Yurchenko was tempted with dollars.

"I was surrounded by individuals literally crazed with anti-Sovietism," V. Yurchenko recalls. "It was in vain that I appealed to their consciences. Eventually, I said, the United States and the USSR will not be in a state of war. It was to no avail that I tried to argue that it was inconceivable that U.S. citizens would be treated like this in our country. These words generated even greater ferocity and fury in my tormentors. 'If you don't change your mind, you'll end up badly' was what I heard in reply each time. For the sake of greater credibility I was told about a Polish citizen who also rejected their blandishments and is now kept in a home for the insane."

On 2 November, lulling the vigilance of his guards, V. Yurchenko managed to escape to freedom and to reach the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

But V. Yurchenko's struggle for freedom has not ended yet. Continuing to call the act of state terrorism perpetrated against a Soviet citizen "a voluntary application for political asylum," the leading U.S. diplomatic department is not only reluctant to make a proper apology or at least, for appearances' sake, to dissociate itself from the act of provocation by the CIA and FBI, but is even insisting that V. Yurchenko should personally affirm to the disgraced "civil rights champions" that he wants to return to the motherland as soon as possible. Otherwise, they say, he will not be let out of "the freest country in the free world."

The Soviet Embassy has handed the U.S. State Department a note which describes the U.S. authorities' actions with respect to the Soviet citizen V.S. Yurchenko as illegal and inhuman and lodges a resolute protest on the matter. The note demands that those who committed this crime be severely punished and that no obstacles be placed in the way of V.S. Yurchenko's immediate departure from the United States to the Soviet Union.

'Act of State Terrorism'

LD052001 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Nov 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A news conference for American and foreign journalists was held [4 November] at the USSR Embassy in Washington, organized at the request of senior Soviet diplomat Yurchenko. As is known, it was reported in the American mass media that Yurchenko had allegedly arrived in the United States by his own free will and requested political asylum there. This lie was refuted by Yurchenko himself.

[Begin Yurchenko recording] In connection with the fact that the foreign press has mentioned my name more than once in the context of anti-Soviet materials, malicious in tone and thoroughly false in content, over the past few months, I believe it necessary to make the following statement to you. At the beginning of August 1985, during my tour of duty in Italy, I was rendered unconscious by unknown persons through forcible measures and was kidnapped from Rome. I was held in isolation here. They forced me to take some kind of medication. They did not offer me the possibility of contacting official Soviet representatives. It was only on account of the negligence of those under whose observation I was, that I was able to break free on 2 November and go to the Soviet Embassy. My only desire now is to return home to my family, relatives, and friends as soon as possible. [end recording]

The Soviet Embassy had demanded on more than one occasion the the State Department organize a personal meeting with Yurchenko. However, it was constantly alleged in reply that Yurchenko himself did not want such a meeting. He was continually subjected to intensive psychological working over for almost 3 months. The butchers -- that is what he now calls the CIA staff who worked on him all thattime -- wanted to break his will, to break him in order to receive information of interest to American intelligence. Yurchenko had a visit, not long before he succeeded in escaping from his butchers, from none other than one of the closest assistants to CIA Director William Casey, who suggested that a permanent contract be signed in accordance with which Yurchenko was promised all sorts of goodies in exchange for cooperating with American intelligence. A meeting was also set up with Casey himself.

It lasted almost 3 months, which the Soviet diplomat called true torture, and which, in essence, was none other than yet another act of state terrorism. How else can one assess what happened to Yurchenko, who held a diplomatic passport and who was not in the United States at the time of his kidnapping but in quite another country?

The Soviet Embassy handed the U.S. State Department a note in which the actions of the American authorities in relation to Soviet citizen Yurchenko are termed illegal and inhuman, and in which a resolute protest is declared on this matter. The note demands that strict punishment be meted out to those who committed this crime, and that there be no obstacle placed in the way of Yurchenko's immediate departure from the United States to the Soviet Union.

Return Home Planned

LD060959 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Excerpt] The Soviet diplomat Vitaliy Yurchenko will be able to return home from the United States in the near future. The American authorities have been forced to state that they will not hamper his departure.

When meeting American representatives at the State Department, Vitaliy Yurchenko said he was returning home of his own free will.

LEADING SOVIET WRITERS COMMEMORATED ON PRC VISIT

PM011727 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 19 Oct 85 p 7

[Special report by TASS correspondent G. Terekhov: "Soviet Writers in China"]

[Text] A delegation of Soviet writers in the PRC, comprising Sergey Mikhalkov, Yevgeniy Yevtushenko, Yulian Semenov, and Lev Eydlin, has set off on a tour of the country after a 3-day stay in the Chinese capital. It will visit Nanjing, Shanghai, Suzhou, and Guangzhou.

The Chinese Writers Union, at those invitation the Soviet delegation has come to the PRC, offered an intensive program envisaging meetings and conversations with Chinese writers, translators, and Russian language specialists.

The first day a friendly meeting was held between the delegation members and Chinese colleagues at a seminar in which prominent PRC writers such as Ai Ching, Shao Hua, Bao Chang, Wang Meng, Deng Mu, Liu Binian, Deng Youmei, Yan (Vyan'tszin), and others took part. Wang Meng, secretary of the Chinese Writers Union Board, and Deng Youmei delivered greetings at the seminar. On behalf of the Soviet delegation, its leader Sergey Mikhalkov made a speech in reply. Reports were delivered by Lev Eydlin, who described the publication of Chinese literature in the USSR; Yevgeniy Yevtushenko, who dwelt especially on questions of contemporary Soviet poetry; and Yulian Semenov, who imparted his creative plans.

In conversation with a TASS correspondent, Sergey Mikhalkov specially stressed the profound knowledge which the Chinese readership and the country's writers have of the works of contemporary Soviet writers, which pleasantly surprised all the delegation members. It must be noted specially that this meeting was the first to be held after a break of many years. The seminar took the form of friendly intercourse between Soviet writers and Chinese literary figures.

The next day the Soviet writers were invited to the Russian language department of the Beijing Foreing Language Institute. The institute was visited by Sergey Mikhailkov, Lev Eydlin, and Yulian Semenov, while Yevgeniy Yevtushenko gave a reading of his poems in the auditorium of the PRC capital's International Club. The Chinese side organized these measures in the form of discussions and conversations, which made it possible to establish live contact with the audience. Sergey Mikhalkov and Yulian Semenov noted especially the benevolent tone and character of these contacts, which sowed that the Chinese Russian language specialists, who had taken part in publishing 270 works by soviet authors in recent years, were abreast of eventsof literary life in the Soviet Union.

A showing of the new art film "Ode to the Chinese Revolution," which illuminates certain tragic aspects of the "Cultural Revolution," was organized for members of the Soviet delegation.

On the third day of their stay in Beijing the Soviet writers took part in a meeting with Chinese writers under the chairmanship of Shao Hua, member of the Chinese Writers Union Secretariat. On the Chinese side the meeting was addressed by Bao Chang, member of the Chinese Writers Union Secretariat, who described the tragic fate of Chinese literature in the years of the "Cultural Revolution" in the PRC, when [only] "one model writer and eight model plays" were left in the country. Recently many works have appeared in Chinese literature, in which the writers describe with anguish the tragedy endured by the Chinese people and Chinese literature in the "Cultural Revolution" period.

Gao Mang, deputy chief editor of the journal SHIJIE WENXUE, presented a general review at the meeting of the works of Chinese and Soviet literature published in China. It was stressed that all the Soviet writers who have gained general recognition in the Soviet Union enjoy popularity among Chinese translators. The plays of Sergey Mikhalkov are included in the program of Russian language study at the Beijing Foreign Language Institute.

The members of the Soviet delegation expressed the unanimous opinion that the meetings with the Chinese audience were relaxed and friendly.

BALLET TROUPE TOURS BEIJING, SHANGHAI

PM051534 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 3

[N. Khachaturova report: "On Tour in the PRC"]

[Text] The "Moscow Classical Ballet" USSR State Concert Ensemble (artistic directors N. Kasatkina and V. Vasilev) has spent 2 weeks on tour in Beijing and Shanghai. They stated A. Petrov's ballet"The Creation of the World" and also "Terpsichore's Pranks" -- a show telling of a ballet competition. Chinese dancers, participants in the Fifth International Ballet Artistes' Competition in Moscow, participated in it together with Soviet artists.

Professional contacts were not confined to joint appearances. There were demonstration lessons in classical dance, talks, and discussions of shows. An audience of more than 45,000 attended then 10 performances, filling the auditoriums to capacity.

"Melody of Beauty" -- beneath this headline the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO carried an article article on the "Moscow Classical Ballet" tour.

PRC NAVAL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FRANCE, U.S.

OW051423 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0200 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] A Chinese naval delegation has left Beijing for friendly visits to France and the United States. The delegation is led by Chinese Naval Commander Liu Huaqing.

Foreign observers hold that the purpose of the visits is to expand and strengthen China's military ties with Western countries and to continue to hold talks on purchasing Western technology and military hardware.

PRC SEEKS BRAZILIAN MILITARY TECHNOLOGY

PM051536 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Russian 5 Nov 85 First Edition p 3

[Own information-TASS report under the "Foreign Military News" rubric: "Showing Interest"]

[Text] According to a report in JORNAL DO BRASIL, Brazilian armored hardware is arousing interest in Chinese military circles. In particular, they want to obtain Brazilian technology for producing armored personnel carriers. However, the terms proposed by the Chinese side, the newspaper emphasizes, do not suit the Brazilian military industry and for that reason the talks have been going on for over 2 years now.

MARINES BARRED FROM LEAVING OKINAWA BASE

LD051232 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, November 5 TASS -- In an attempt to put in order the Marines of the U.S. Expedition Corps, stationed in Japan, the U.S. military command has barred them from leaving the Camp Hansen Base on the Okinawa Islands. The unprecedented order followed the attack by an American Marine of a Japanese woman from the village of Kin. The attack enraged the local population. The Okinawa authorities have made a strong protest against the criminal act of the overseas soldier.

U.S., JAPAN TO EXPAND NUCLEAR COOPERATION

LD051141 Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, November 5 TASS -- The United States and Japan expand nuclear cooperation. They are going to review the U.S.-Japanese agreement on nuclear energy, the KYODO TSUSHIN news agency reports. According to the agency's survey, the new agreement will be designed to facilitate the production of plutonium out of the used fuel of nuclear power stations in Japan. In this connection the United States and Japan are planning to open a fuel processing plant in the prefecture of Aomori, northern Japan. The enriched uranium for Japanese nuclear power stations is delivered from the United States.

638 JAPANESE AREAS DECLARED NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES

LD051211 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, November 5 TASS -- 638 Japanese cities, townships and vast areas, including five prefectures, have been declared nuclear-free zones, the latest issue of the bulletin of nuclear-free cities reports. The movement of Japanese cities for nuclear-free peace zones on territories subordinate to local authorities has become one of the most active forms of the country's anti-war movement. 40 percent of the Japanese now live in these zones.

Anti-nuclear movement has swept hundreds of cities in the countries where the Pentagon intends to deploy or is deploying nuclear weapons. Some 400 cities in the Netherlands, 281 in Belgium, 170 in Italy, 160 in Britain and 154 in West Germany have already declared themselves nuclear-free.

SOUTH KOREAN STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST U.S.

LD051328 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, November 5 TASS -- Mass rallies and demonstrations were held in 13 leading South Korean universities, after police arrested a group of students in Seoul who had seized the office of the local branch of the U.S. trade chamber.

The demonstrators demanded the immediate release of the imprisoned comrades and resignation of the Chon Tu-hwan repressive rule. They also protested against South Korea being turned into a preserve of American capital.

The KYODO TSUSHIN news agency has reported numerous clashes between the demonstrators and police units in Seoul and other South Korean cities.

Further Report on Unrest

SK030148 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] REUTER has reported that Seoul police arrested 26 university students. In connection with this, (Victorov), our station commentator, comments as follows:

The authorities concerned are denouncing the arrested students for violating the so-called National Security Law. As is well known, this notorious evil law is automatically applied to those who oppose Chon Tu-hwan's antinational policy, who demand overall democratic reforms in South Korea, and who demand the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. Furthermore, the number of people who are subjected to the application of this law is increasing with each passing day.

Campuses are seething. Foreign news agencies have reported that students of six major universities in Seoul recently staged popular demonstrations, and that several thousand students participated in these demonstrations. The more violent the antigovernment demonstrations become, the harsher the Seoul authorities' suppression becomes. Even though the trial for 20 students who had participated in the occupation of the American Cultural Center in Seoul continued for more than 2 months, the authorities failed to make the students issue an apology. Moreover, this trial showed the youths' resolve to continue the struggle against the traitorious misrule of Seoul's dictator. However, all students involved were sentenced to long prison terms.

The members of the leadership group of South Korea's association of student organizations were all imprisoned.

The students, who have, traditionally, been the initiators of struggle, are not the only ones subjected to suppression. For example, Kim Tae-chung, a prime leader of the opposition forces, has, for all practical purposes, been under house arrest for the past 8 months. ASAHI EVENING NEWS, a Japanese newspaper, has reported that Kim Tae-chung's house is always surrounded two- or three-fold by special agents of the security agency and the police. Kim Tae-chung, who returned home after exile, is forbidden to have contact with the New Korea Democratic Party, the largest opposition group, and to make public speeches.

The South Korean workers' struggle to organize labor unions that protect the workers' interests -- not the employers' interests -- is brutally suppressed. A recent strike in a textile plant was suppressed by the police and hooligans instigated by the employer. Port workers of the Hyundai Business Group and workers of the Daewoo Automobile Manufacturing Company are being brutally suppressed. They are the subject of suppression only because they demand improvement of their living and working conditions.

However, neither terrorism nor police arrests have intimidated those people who oppose the Chon Tu-hwan regime. The democratic forces' protest movement in South Korea has continued without a single day's interruption. The violent struggle waged in South Korea this fall is still continuing.

DPRK-USSR SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION REVIEWED

SK030328 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Dear listeners: A recently announced draft of the CPSU platform, which was newly edited, mentions in part: The CPSU has joined the fraternal countries' efforts to jointly carry out the tasks of scientific and technological development that are of historical significance and to accelerate planned production and scientific and technological development. The CPSU has regarded this as important for the promotion of economic reciprocity. The Soviet Union's cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, including the DPRK, is a significant part of Soviet efforts to realize the tasks of scientific and technological development.

The 1986-1990 plan for scientific cooperation between the Soviet and DPRK Academies of Sciences was signed in Pyongyang a few days ago. In connection with this, our station commentator noted:

This plan is the first long-term plan for Soviet-Korean mutual cooperation. Needless to say, this will play a certain role in accelerating scientific and technological development, and the two countries will cooperate immensely in order to successfully carry out the social and economic tasks of the two countries. As is stated in the plan signed recently, the Soviet and Korean Academies of Sciences will conduct joint research for the next five years in 14 scientific fields, including astronomy, geology, mathematics, and other modern sciences. Research institutes under the Soviet Academy of Sciences and scientific research institutes under the Academies of Sciences of the Soviet Republics will participate in this joint scientific research program, together with research institutes under the DPRK Academy of Sciences.

In order to sum up cooperation and to discuss pending scientific questions, the Soviet and Korean Academies of Sciences will hold annual meetings. Korean experts and researchers are expected to receive on-the-job training in research institutes under the Soviet Academy of Sciences from 1986 to 1990. This was a brief introduction of the plan that was signed recently.

Soviet-Korean relations in the scientific field have an extensive history. These relations began after the Korean liberation, by Soviet forces, from the Japanese colonial rule. At the request of the DPRK Government, Soviet scholars helped the Korean friends establish a higher educational system and educate scientific functionaries in the country. Many renowned Soviet scholars visited Pyongyang. They gave lectures, participated in the formulation of curricula and helped with the organization of scientific research. Several hundred male and female Korean youths studied in our country, and many Korean researchers wrote junior doctoral [chunpaksa] and doctoral dissertations in Soviet research institutes. In recent years, relations between Soviet and Korean scholars have been further developed. For example, scholars from 11 socialist countries, including the DPRK, are working at the (Rogna) Joint Atomic Research Institute. Korean physicists and experts are actively participating in scientific research programs at this joint atomic research institute. Since the opening of this institute, some 120 DPRK experts have worked here.

Other joint researcn programs are as follows: Soviet and Korean scholars conducted [word indistinct] and geophysics research in order to study the geological structure of the seabed that links the Maritime Provinces of the Soviet Union and the East Sea of Korea. The results of this research was discussed at a joint scientific seminar. As for the joint research programs on [word indistinct] scientific questions, the design rooms of the (Tmitrovtrovsk] metallurgical plant and the Pyongyang rolling mill are cooperating with each other. They are jointly designing new (?workshops) for for DPRK metallurgical enterprises. Scholars are also cooperating in the fishery field. Functionaries of the Soviet Far East Fishery Research Institute and the Wonsan Fishery Research Institute are jointly coordinating scientific research programs conducted in the northeast Pacific region.

Personal contacts also contribute to successful cooperation. Soviet and Korean scholars are exchanging data on achievements attained in the scientific field, while frequently visiting each other. For example, a delegation of the DPRK Academy of Sciences led by its president, Chong Ki-chol, visited the Soviet Union this year, and came to understand the status of scientific research programs conducted in Soviet scientific research institutes in Moscow, (?Kiev), and (Novosibirsk). The DPRK Academy of Social Sciences group led by its Vice Presidents (Won Song-in) and Kim Chol-sik, also visited our country. The Korean comrades met Soviet comrades who are working in scientific research institutes in Moscow and Leningrad. An agreement on cooperation between the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the DPRK Academy of Social Sciences was (?signed) and an agreement on implementing the cooperation plan, which incluees detailed joint research programs, was reached. Meanwhile, the delegation of the Soviet Academy of Sciences visited the DPRK. It is certain that the 1986-1990 cooperation plan signed recently between the Soviet and DPRK Academies of Sciences will upgrade Soviet-Korea relations in the scientific field to a new level qualitatively and will contribute to the effective development of relations.

DPRK PAPER APPLAUDS WARSAW PACT SUMMIT DECISIONS

PM051604 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Razuvayev dispatch: "Support for the Peace Initiatives; NODONG SINMUN commentary"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Nov -- NODONG SINMUN, organ of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee, comments today on the results of the Sofia conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee. The documents adopted at the conference, the newspaper writes, contain all-embracing and constructive proposals aimed at preventing the threat of nuclear war and ensuring peace and security on earth.

The Korean people warmly support the Soviet proposals contained in the Political Consultative Committee statement on the total banning of space strike weapons and a radical 50-percent reduction of USSR and U.S. nuclear weapons capable of reaching one another's territory. Equal topicality attaches to the peace initiatives aimed at creating nuclear-free zones in Europe, the Indian Ocean, and other parts of the world and at curbing the arms race.

International tension is being exacerbated and the threat of war is growing through the schemes of imperialist forces. The United States, striving to achieve military superiority, has deployed medium-range missiles on the territory of several West European NATO countries and is stepping up its efforts aimed at extending the arms race into space. Disregarding the enormous military expenditure, U.S. imperialism is building up the production of not only nuclear but also chemical weapons and is expanding the network of military bases in different parts of the world. The Warsaw Pact states, the newspaper goes on to note, spoke out unanimously in support of the DPRK's efforts and initiatives aimed at the strengthening of peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and at Korea's peaceful democratic unification. This support inspires our people, who are mounting guard in defense of socialism's eastern outpost and are struggling for their motherland's unification. Shoulder to shoulder with the peoples of the other socialist countries, our people will continue to uphold the cause of peace and security on earth and to struggle for the triumph of the great ideals of socialism and communism.

INDIANS EXPECT 'POSITIVE RESULTS FROM SUMMIT

LD052129 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] New Delhi, November 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Karmalito reports:

The All-India Peace and Solidarity Organization has announced a week of mass actions in connection with the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva. As Rasheeduddin Khan, chairman of the organization, told a press conference here, the week will be marked by rallies, conferences and demonstrations, which are to be held under the slogans of intensification of struggle for peace and strengthening national security, for putting an end to the arms race on earth and preventing its spreading into outer space.

The All-India Peace and Solidarity Organization has urgedthe participants in these events to express support for the USSR's constructive proposals aimed at eliminating the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and ensuring progress in the disarmement effort as well as of the peace initiatives, which are contained in the joint message to Milkhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan from the leaders of the six countries, who adopted the Delhi Declaration early this year.

Rasheeduddin Khan stressed that the public of India in common with all people of goodwill expects from the Geneva meeting weighty positive results. The stand taken by the U.S. Administration is a source of deep concern. Some proposals of the United States, which were recently tabled at the talks on nuclear and space weapons in answer to the important Soviet peace initiatives, do not touch upon the problem of militarization of outer space and are aimed at ensuring military superiority.

GANDHI 'NOT SATISFIED' WITH REAGAN UN SPEECH

LD021951 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] New Delhi, November 2 TASS -- India is looking forward with hope to the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva, at which the sides will discuss questions of vital importance to the whole of mankind, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said in an interview to the Indian association of journalists writing on international affairs.

Any attempt to avoid discussion on such an urgent problem as disarmament, according to him, will disappoint the entire international community. India is not satisfied with the recent address of the U.S. President to the anniversary meeting of the 40th Session of the U.N. General Assembly. The Indians were disappointed, he said, that the U.S. President did not address himself to problems of disarmament or to the situation in the south of Africa.

Rajiv Gandhi said it was regrettable that the USA had not yet given an answer to the joint message of the heads of state and government of six countries, which suggested that the United States refrain from all nuclear explosions for a year. India also expects from the USA more constructive steps towards disarmament, the prime minister said.

Touching upon Pakistan's nuclear program and Washington's attitude to it, the Indian head of government said that the U.S. approach to Islamabad's nuclear program was controversial.

Despite Washington's claims that Pakistan is not going to make nuclear weapons, Washington's actions show that it is aware of the Pakistani program to develop nuclear weapons.

Rajiv Gandhi spoke highly of the Indian-Soviet relations. India, he said, has had cordial realtions of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union over decades. The two countries are bound by close links of cooperation in the economic, cultural, and other fields. The Indian leader called for the further expansion of Indian-Soviet friendship.

IRANIAN AUTHOR SPEAKS OF RELATIONS WITH USSR

NC051237 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Many foreign guests are arriving in Moscow on the eve of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]. Fereydun Tonekaboni, famous Iranian author, is in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Union of Writers. A Radio Moscow correspondent met with him and asked him to speak to our listeners:

[Begin recording] I am very happy to be in Moscow on the 68th anniversary of the GOSR and to be a witness to the Soviet people's zeal in their preparations for the celebration of their revolution's anniversary.

Apart from being a very important world event, the GOSR directly affected our country too, because Tsarist Russia, like Britain, tried to colonize Iran and to interfere in its affairs. However, with the October Revolution we gained a great friend as our neighbor instead of an enemy, and Iran was rid of that situation.

Our people recognize the value of this friendship and relationship. From the very first days after the Soviet Union was established, our country enjoyed its great moral and material assistance. Iran-Soviet relations are based on friendship and equal rights. It was hoped after the Iranian revolution that these relations would expand further. We will never forget the role played by the Soviet Union in our revolution and how its serious warning prevented the United States from interfering in our country. U.S. imperialism is well known in Iran and efforts are made to equate the Soviet Union and the United States, but our people consider the Soviet Union to be their friend and great defender.

I want to take this opportunity to extend my congratulations to Soviet and Iranian listeners of Radio Moscow on the 68th anniversary of the victory of the GOSR. [end recording]

PRAVDA ON IRANIAN GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS

PM011649 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Composition of Cabinet Announced"]

[Test] Nicosia, 29 Oct -- The Majlis (Iranian Parliament) has passed a vote of confidence on 22 of the 24 candidates for ministerial posts in the new government formed by Prime Minister Mir Hosayn Musavi. As the IRNA agency reports, Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar (Mokhtashemi) has become interior minister and Colonel Mohammad Hoseyn Jalali has become defense minister. 'Ali Akbar Velayati has retained his post as foreign minister. The Majlis rejected the candidates proposed by the head of the government for the posts of minister of economy and finance and minister of mines and metals.

The formation of the new cabinet of ministers followed the Iranian Government's resignation in connection with August's presidential elections.

U.S. TO FUND PAKISTANI NUCLEAR PROGRAM

LD031931 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] New Delhi, November 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent S. Karmalito reports: The United States is bent on continuing to connive at Pakistan's program for developing nuclear weapons and actively assist the massive militarization of that country. The Press Trust of India reported that during a recent visit to New York by the head of the Islamabad military regime, Ziaul Haq, and his talks with President Reagan the American side had reaffirmed the possibility of giving aid to Pakistan with acquiring nuclear technology. The lifting of restrictions on supplies of equipment needed by the Pakistani nuclear program to Islamabad by U.S. allies was also probable. The news agency said that Washington would consider the growing threat of appearance of nuclear weapons in South Asia as a regional problem which should be solved by India and Pakistan.

The local press strongly condemns the position of U.S. ruling quarters which are seeking to evade responsibility for the fact that, as experts believe, Pakistan has already produced an A-bomb and is prepared to test it at any time. The overseas patrons of Islamabad, the newspaper NEW AGE said, did not wish to undertake anything to prevent another, extremely dangerous round of the arms race in the South Asian subcontinent. It was perfectly obvious that Washington and Islamabad were acting in a collusion directed against India.

The newspaper NATIONAL HERALD, which is close to government circles, called attention in this connection to the fact that the United States readily met the militarist ambitions of the the Pakistani military. Ziaul Haq had already got the assurances from Ronald Reagan of continued large-scale military aid to Pakistan after the fulfillment of the current military-economic package deal to a total sum of 3.2 billion dollars, the paper said. Pakistan hoped that the sum total of the next such deal, to go in effect in 1987, would reach 6.5 billion dollars.

MUSLIM OFFICIAL DENOUNCES MISSILE ATTACK ON HERAT

LD311143 Moscow TASS in English 0901 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 31 TASS -- "It pained us to hear about the tragedy in the Afghan city of Herat. Mercenary killers trained in Pakistani camps with American money hurled missiles into the square in front of the mosque during the evening prayer. Altogether 14 people were killed and 70 wounded. That act of barbarity has been added to the list of gory crimes of the enemies of the Afghan revolution," TASS has been told by Mufti ahmud Gekki, chairman of the Moslem Board of the Northern Caucasus.

"Armed subversives crossing into the territory of Afghanistan often don the garb of 'defenders of Islam'. But it is only hardened criminals who can kill in cold blood like they do. Indeed, it is about them that the Koran says: 'And if anyone kills a believer with premeditation, retribution to him will be Gehenna [hell], to stay there for ever'."

"The Moslem organizations of the Soviet Union have more than once voiced support, in full accord with the noble precepts of their faith, for the people of Afghanistan, against whom U.S. imperialism is waging an undeclared war.

"We grieve also for those Afghans, duped by Western propaganda, who have not yet realized where the truth lies. Neither American money nor Pakistani camps will replace homeland for them.

"We pray for peace to descend on that long-suffering land so that people could live and work in peace." Mufti Mahmud Gekki said in conclusion. "But as long as the mercenaries of imperialism are sowing death and destruction in that land, the Moslems, wherever they live, all the honest people should raise their voice in defense of the people of Afghanistan."

DRA RELIGIOUS OFFICIAL CONDEMNS REBEL CRIMES

LD032252 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] The most recent bloody crime committed by Afghan counterrevolutionaries in Herat has caused anger in Afghanistan. They shelled a mosque there while believers were saying their evening prayers. As a result of this bandit attack 14 people were killed and 78 injured. This is what Mawlawi Habibollah, member of the Supreme Council of the Ulema of the DRA, told our Kabul Correspondent:

[Begin Habibollah recording in Dari fading into superimposed Russian translation] This merciless crime was committed by those who call themselves protectors of Islam, who are living off American dollars and Pakistani rupees, and who are carrying out the will of the organizers of the undeclared war against Afghanistan. The fact that blood is still being shed in our country, that the war is still continuing, is the fault of those who place the most modern weapons in the hands of the dushmans, who pay for the murder of civilians, and for robbery on the public highway. For several years, American imperialism and regional reaction have been waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan. At the same time, Washington is saying that Islam in our country is in danger, and if we are to believe Western propaganda that is being directed at Afghanistan Islam has no better friend than Washington and its allies.

However, if you examine their tricks in Afghanistan carefully you will see that their attitude toward our revolution is openly hostile. The United States supplies weapons and provides other support to the Afghan counterrevolution which is committing crimes in our land.

In the 7 years since the revolution, more than 250 mosques have been destroyed in our country. Under the cover of false Muslim demagogy which they are taught by American and other instructors in bases abroad the dushmans carry out acts of terror against religious figures in our country. Imperialist hirelings have killed more than 250 mullahs. The dushmans have no support among the people and exist only because of foreign assistance.

The crimes which were committed by them in Herat are evidence of the impotent anger of the counterrevolution and of the dushmans who have no foundation and can only wage war against the civilian population. These are the protectors of Islam who are being supplied with weapons and maintained by Washington and by the regional reaction. [end recording]

DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEW WITH DRA'S KARMAL CITED

LD051832 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Bonn, November 5 TASS -- An interview of Babrak Krmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA), with "DER SPIEGEL" magazine has been issued here.

In answer to a question by a correspondent of the magazine about the present state of Afghan-West German relations, the Afghan leader emphasized that according to existing documents, the Government of the FRG pursues a policy of gross interference in the internal affairs of the DRA. In the past year, he said, members of the West German parliament and servicemen of the Bundeswehr illegally penetrated the territory of Afghanistan, accompanied by armed counter-revolutionary bands, in breach of the DRA's laws and norms of international law. Todenhoefer, a deputy of the Bundestag, and Major Kotny of the Bundeswehr, in particular, as well as so-called physicians and journalists from the FRG took part in subversive and terrorist activities against the Afghan people.

The Government of the FRG, Babrak Karmal went on to say, supports the psychological war against the DRA, the war which is being funded by the U.S. CIA. A radio station called "Free Afghanistan" in Munich started spreading slanders against our country recently. Besides, he pointed out, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the FRG during his latest trip to Pakistan visited a training camp of counter-revolutionaries and not only came forward with provocative statements against our country but also promised to give additional financial aid to the bands.

The federal government, the Afghan leader pointed out, does not fulfill even its duties to ensure the safety of the Afghan diplomatic representatives in the FRG. Beginning from 1979 counter-revolutionary elements have three times made attacks on the embassy of the DRA in Bonn, stealing documents and money. Some staff members of the embassy suffered at the bandits' hands. We also have reliable proofs that one of the staff members of the FRG's embassy in Kabul engaged in espionage activity.

In answer to a question about foreign interference in the affairs of the DRA, the Afghan leader pointed out that the United States alone gave aid to the counter-revolutionary bands to the tune of over 2,000 million dollars. Bands are trained, armed and infiltrated into Afghan territory under Washington's direct guidance. Besides, he went on to say, we have already arrested many agents of Pakistan, Iran and some other countries, which shows the true scope of foreign interference.

Our revolution, Babrak Karmal emphasized, has sufficiently strong roots to isolate the counter-revolutionaries and to deal a crushing blow on them.

BAKU ATTACKS ANTI-DRA RADIO BROADCASTS

GF051710 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 5 May 85

[From "Important Developments in the World Last Week" program]

[Text] Over 50 (?Western) radio stations are currently broadcasting propaganda beamed to the DRA. The volum of radio broadcasts beamed to that country has increased 30 times over the past 5 years to a daily total of 110 hours.

As if all this is not enough, plans are being considered for setting up branches of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, which are supported by CIA funds, in Pakistan's Peshawar City.

The objective behind the work of these radios is to describe white as black, fabricate lies, and circulate unbelievable rumors. Apart from this, these radio stations prefer to remain silent regarding the following realities:

The United States has allocated $280 million for arming the Afghan counterrevolutionaries during the current year. About $1.5 billion have been spent for disruptive activities against the DRA. Automatic rifles, antiaircraft missiles, (?grenade launchers), heavy artillery pieces, and large quantities of military equipment are being acquired through the allocated funds. The enemies are realizing their ulterior motives with these said arms and equipment.

The enemies have destroyed 1,814 schools and killed hundreds of teachers. They also have destroyed 44 hospitals and other medical centers and damaged 15,000 km of communications lines. Indeed, things would be better if the commentators of the propaganda radio stations, which like to talk about the violation of human rights in Afghanistan, were to remember all these realities.

SOVIET SERVICEMEN FIGHT DRA PIPELINE FIRE

PM051558 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 3 November publishes on page 3 a 700-word own correspondent Major A. Oliynik dispatch from the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan under the rubric "On the Spot" and the headline "Courage of Pipeline Men," recounting how Soviet troops had to combat a fire caused when dushmans blew up an oil pipeline near the village of Qal'eh-ye Tak. The soldiers courageously fought the fire for "several hours" before bringing it under control. After the fire the pipeline servicemen relaid 150 6-meter pipes in a "very short period."

HEROISM OF KOMSOMOL SERVICEMEN IN DRA LAUDED

PM041439 [Editorial report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 29 October, Second Edition, carries on page 4 a 2,500-word article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA special correspondent Colonel V. Filatov under the rubric "Chronicle of Komsomol Glory" and the headline "And Once Again the Steel Is Tempered," -- a reference to a novel by the Soviet writer Ostrovskiy. Filatov writes of the "Soviet servicemen of Komsomol age" in the DRA, whom he calls "real patriots and internationalists both in peaceful situations and in the heat of battles with the dushmans," and describes meetings with three such people: Murat Safarov, an "ordinary" soldier from Andizhan; Tatyana Belousova, a nurse; and Ivan Sukhov, another "ordinary" soldier who took the lead in dousing a fire which could have caused a lethal explosion, after being in the DRA for only 10 days. These, says Filatov, are the "descendants" of Ostrovskiy's hero.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS USSR-CSSR ECONOMIC PROTOCOL

PM311115 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] The USSR and CSSR planning organs have completed talks on the coordination of plans for 1986-1990. The protocol, which reflects the results of the work which has been done, was signed in Moscow on 29 October by N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; and S. Potac, deputy chairman of the CSSR Government and chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission.

In accordance with the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference, during the coordination of the plans there was a discussion of a broad range of questions connected with the economic policy pursued in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

The consultations which took place lent specific form to the accords on fundamental questions of Soviet-Czechoslovak economic relations reached during the meetings between M.S. Gorbachev and G Husak and during the talks between the USSR and CSSR heads of government. The practical implementation of many provisions of the plan for long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR for the period through 2000 has been begun.

The basic avenues of Soviet -Czechoslovak economic cooperation have been agreed for the next 5-year period, and in some sectors for the longer term. The planned volume of trade turnover between the USSR and the CSSR in 1986-1990 will grow by approximately 1/3 compared with the current 5-year period, reaching nearly R73 billion.

Attaching great importance to collaboration in resolving tasks of accelerating scientific-technical progress, the leaders of the two countries' planning organs have deemed it necessary to ensure the closer linkage of scientific-technical and economic cooperation and to accelerate the introduction into production of the results of scientific research and planning and design developments and to expand on this basis reciprocal deliveries of output, primarily machinery and equipment of a high technical standard and chemical goods.

The intensification of integration in the machine-building field, the further expansion of production specialization and sharing, and the setting up of direct ties between industrial enterprises and scientific-technical organizations will continue to be the basis for the development of Soviet-Czechoslovak economic cooperation.

Mainline passenger electric locomotives, trams and trolley buses, river ships, metal working machine tools, manufacturing equipment for the metallurgical, oil refining, and chemical industires, "Tatra" automobiles and "Avia" trucks will be produced in Czechoslovakia on the basis of the division of labor for delivery to the USSR. The CSSR will also take part, with deliveries of its machinery and equipment, in the implementation of the Soviet Union's priority national economic programs.

The Soviet Union will continue deliveries to Czechoslovakia of mining equipment, road building equipment, powerful tractors and agricultural machinery passenger automobiles, aviation equipment, and articles of the electornics industry. There will be an increase in the volume of technical assistance rendered to Czechoslovakia in creating large-scale industrial and other establishments.

To meet the two countries' requirements for fuel and energy resources, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia will cooperate in the development of the Yamburg gas deposit and in the construction of the Yamburg-USSR western border main gas pipeline, the Urals gas complex, the Krivoy Rog mining and enrichment combine, and other projects. The commissioning of these projects will make it possible as of 1989 to effect an additional increase in natural gas deliveries to the CSST and will help to satisfy its requirements for ferriferrous raw material.

All work on the coordination of the USSR and CSSR plans took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and full mutual understanding.

KADAR WRITES ON 'HUNGARY AND PEACE IN EUROPE'

LD041628 Moscow TASS in English 1511 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Budapest, November 4 TASS -- The arms race has entered a most dangerous stage. The deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West European countries has heightened the military and political tension in the world still more. This is stressed in an article by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, entitled "Hungary and Peace in Europe." The article was published in the latest issue of the NEW HUNGARIAN QUARTERLY journal.

We believe the main reason for the aggravation of the international tension is that the U.S. leadership started implementing new programmes of armaments threatening to disrupt the military strategic balance existing between the USSR and the USA, between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO. Special danger is posed by the U.S. plans to spread the arms race to outer space. Under no conditions will the Soviet Union and its allies allow the violation of existing military parity since this would threaten not only European peoples but also entire humanity.

But the military balance between the Soviet Union and the United States, between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO still exists. It is the main guarantee of peace, the article says. The Helsinki accords remain a strong positive factor in international, mainly European ties. They continue promoting a bilateral and multilateral dialogue between states. We are for talks, for the development of relations, for a political solution of all disputed international questions.

Following the example of the anti-Hitler coalition, responsible leaders of states regardless of their social system must now pool their efforts in the struggle against the impending war danger threatening mankind. Peoples do not need the arms race to be transferred to outer space. Therefore it is necessary to seek an opportunity of such an agreement which would ensure equal security for all sides and simultaneously lessen military confrontation. In this connection we welcome the Soviet Union's constructive peace initiatives, the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on a complex of questions related to nuclear and space arms. We also welcome the coming Soviet-U.S. Geneva summit and hope that it will exert a beneficial effect on the international situation as a whole.

The biggest differences in viewpoints can be overcome if the existing problems are reasonably approached, if there is a political will for cooperation, Janos Kadar said.

USSR-FRG SEMINAR ANALYZES CONSEQUENCES OF ARMS RACE

PM051642 Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 Nov 85 p 3

[Own correspondent A. Antsiferov dispatch: "Continuation of Dialogue"]

[Text] Bonn, 31 Oct -- The Soviet-West German seminar on the topic "Economic Cooperation: Contribution Toward Ensuring Peace," organized at the initivative of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] Working Group on Employee Questions and the AUCCTU, has ended in Bonn. A Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Secretary A. M. Subbotin took part in its work. The seminar was a continuation of the dialogue devoted to the socioeconomic consequences of the arms race, which began in Moscow in 1984.

Emphasis during the present meeting was placed on the growing significance of trade and economic relations between East and West, and between the USSR and the FRG in particular, for the creation of a climate of trust and good-neighborliness. Their positive influence on the social sphere was also noted.

During their stay in the FRG the Soviet delegation members had meetings and onversations with H. J. Vogel, chairman of the SPD faction in the West German Bundestag; E. Breit, chairman of the German Trade Union Federation; and other representatives of the country's political and public circles.

Evaluating the discussion which took place during the seminar, R. Dressler, chairman of the SPD Working Group on Employee Questions and Bundestag deputy, stressed in a conversation with TRUD's correspondent that the exchange of opinions on various aspects of the problems that were touched upon had a frank and constructive nature and made a contribution to the cause of mutual understanding and cooperation between working people and trade unions in both countries.

SCOPE OF FRANCE ANTIWAR MOVEMENT VIEWED

PM051040 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA inRussian 5 November 1985 First Edition carries on page 4, under the rubric "Soviet Initiatives: Before the Geneva Meeting," a 2,000-word dispatch by own correspondent I. Shchedrov datelined Paris, November, and entitled "Changes Are Needed."

Noting what he calls "The growing mood for change" in France reflected in demands to politicians for action to ease international tension and the "unremitting economic crisis" and the "great importance" attached in Paris to the upcoming Geneva summit in the wake of Gorbachev's visit, Shchedrov goes on to assess the "broad public discussion" centered on "the new Soviet initiatives and Washington's stance:

"Of course, the assessments provided by different political groupings are dissimilar, and the debate itself is taking place against a complex and contradictory background. On the one hand, France has reaffirmed its decision not to participate in the U.S. 'star wars' project. And this undoubtedly falls into the category of political actions helping to continue the quest for ways to ensure peace and security. In parallel with this, however, two French underground nuclear explosions have been carried out, one after the other, on the _acific Atoll of Mururoa. The country's parliament is discussing next year's budget, which envisages record expenditure on nuclear missiles and conventional arms.

LCY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES, INTERETHNIC TIES

PM051415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 85 First Edition p4

[TASS report: "Plenum Held"]

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Nov -- An LCY Central Committee plenum has been held here. It examined a range of questions connected with the SFRY's development and with reciprocal relations among the republics and autonomous provinces within the framework of the preparation for the 13th LCY Congress.

The plenum was addressed by V. Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. He stressed that for Yugoslav Communists the country's federal organization remains an indispensable principle of Yugoslav society's political system. The LCY firmly advocates that the SFRY continue to develop successfully on the exclusive basis of the working class' interest.

At the same time the speaker noted that a number of difficulties had arisen in the federation's development in recent years. There has been a tendency toward exclusivity in the republics and autonomous provinces and the process of reaching an accord among them within the federation's framework on the main domestic political and economic questions has slackened. This is having an adverse effect on the development of the system of socialist self-management, interethnic relations, and the unity of Yugoslav society as a whole. It is therefore necessary to take urgent measures to ensure that the situation which has taken shape is rectified, the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium said.

The plenum also discussed the party's tasks in the social policy sphere including the employment problem, and outlined a number of corresponding measures.

ALBANIA, GDR SIGN TRADE, PAYMENTS

PM051639 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Nov 85 Morning Edition p3

[TASS report: "Trade Between Albania and GDR"]

[Text] Tirana -- According to an ATA report, a protocol on commodity exchange and payments for 1986 has been signed here between Albania and the GDR.

In accordance with the document, Albania will export chromium ore, copper wire, clothes, artworks, tobacco and cigarettes, agricultural products, and so forth. The GDR's export consignments include chemical industry products, machinery and equipment, chemicals, potash fertilizers, steel bars, and so forth.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON PACT WITH GDR

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "IZVESTIYA Reports Cooperation Pact With GDR," published in the 5 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F2, first paragraph, lines three and four:

...and food industries. Deliveries to the USSR of consumer goods including carpets, sewn and knitted articles, furniture, chinaware, and textiles will increase nearly 50 percent.

...The sides defined...(rephrasing, adding dropped words)

"At the same time the antiwar movement in France is broadening," notes Shchedrov, who devoted the bulk of his dispatch to descriptions of recent actions and comments by France's antiwar movement, the Catholic press, the country's trade unions, French business circles, political observers and daily newspapers, and the PCF reflecting acknowledgment of the significance of the Soviet initiatives, concern at the "war threat," wishes for a return to detente, and confidence that the recent Soviet-French summit will result in the further development of cooperation and "the creation of conditions in which the possibility of reaching accords in favor of security for Europe, peace, and disarmament will be opened up."

UNION OF EEC SOCIALIST PARTIES OPPOSES SDI

LD051943 Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Brussels, November 5 TASS -- The Union of Socialist Parties of EEC countries has come out against the realization of the U.S. space militarization plans. A resolution circulated at a press conference in the Belgian capital today by a special group consisting of deputies of the European Parliament from socialist parties points out that Reagan's strategic defense initiative runs counter to the existing agreements on reducing strategic arms and ABM systems. Only a total ban on the development, production and deployment of space weapon systems can save mankind from "star wars," the resolution stresses.

COMMENTS ON UK SUPPORT FOR U.S. MILITARY POLICY

LD052322 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 5 Nov 85

[From the "Glance at the British Scene" program presented by Konstantin Sorokin]

[Text] THE TIMES has been unable to conceal its disappointment over Washington's preparation for the Soviet-American summit meeting. The paper says the White House is likely to turn the preparation for the meeting, and the meeting itself, into a propaganda battle. That such an assessment is justified has been again confirmed by President Reagan's speech at the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly. The president said that when he meets theSoviet leader he will attach top priority to regional conflicts.

Most political observers at once pointed to the fact that President Reagan tried to play down the problem of arms limitation and reduction, which is on the agenda of the talks, and lead the discussion in Geneva astray. President Reagan dwelt at length on the United States' alleged desire for negotiated, peaceful solutions to regional problems. The United States' intention to make people think it wants peaceful settlement of regional conflicts can be understood. Washington has been daily coming under righteous criticism for its policy of state-sponsored terrorism against the developing countries, which is coupled with military threats and its neocolonialist policy. The White House threatens the developing countries with the big stick because virtually all of the are in the sphere of activity of this or that American regional command.

Besides, the war machinery of other NATO countries is also being targeted at these nations under an American plan for expanding the zone of NATO's responsibility. London has taken the greatest interest in this plan. I would recall that after the abortive intervention against the Arab countries by Britain, France and Israel in 1956 Britain announced its withdrawal from the areas east of the Suez Canal. It is now returning there, and not only there. There is an impression that the scale and character of the British return have been decided overseas, in keeping with the needs of the American strategy.

Let's take events of a not very distant past. When the Americans intruded into Lebanon under the Camp David deal and the Reagan plan for the Middle East they remembered to include the British into the operation. Initially the British contribution was confined to sending a military contingent to the multinational force. However, the share of Britain's participation grew by leaps and bounds before long. At the end of November 1983 three British naval vessels approached the Lebanese shores to join the American naval force. And in February 1984 Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told the House of Commons that there was a chance of British forces taking part in combat operations in the Mediterranean together with American ships.

The Middle East is not the only attraction for London. On 1st September 1983 a British squadron for the first time in many years left for a voyage round the world. On its way it repeatedly joined in American naval exercises in which it practised support for United States naval forces in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Joint maneuvers have since become a common occurrence and their scale has steadily increased. However, Britain's desire to play the role of an international policeman is very unlikely to increase its prestige on the world scene. On the other hand the attempts, made in cooperation with the United States, to restore the imperial order are fraught with serious dangers. A regional conflict today can spill over to other areas and become global, the more so if great powers are involved, the more so since the United States and London, as we saw during the Falklands War, don't rule out the use of the newest weapons, including nuclear weapons, in such conflicts.

U.S.-SPAIN TALKS ON DEFENSE COLLABORATION VIEWED

PM051621 Moscow PRAVDA Russian 27 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Chernyshev article: "Preliminary Conversations"]

[Text] Madrid, 26 Oct -- The local press, citing diplomatic sources, reports that the talks which have begun here between Spanish and U.S. delegations will be devoted to establishing the criteria to be used "to examine the two countries' joint contribution to defense of Europe and the West," and to drawing up a timetable of further meetings.

These contacts are viewed by official Madrid as the first step toward reducing the U.S. military presence on Spanish territory in accordance withthe F. Gonzalez government's foreign policy program. Washington persistently stresses the "informal" character of the Madrid meeting, preferring tocall it "preliminary conversations." It is no coincidence that the White House hastened toexpress "amazement" when Spanish Foreign Minister F. Fernadez Ordonez announced after a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz last July that the sides had agreed to begin "talks." Washington is in no hurry to give an official character to the Madrid conversations, even less to begin discussing concrete steps aimed at reducing U.S. Armed Forces in Spain. Madrid's DIARIO-16 bluntly writes that the U.S. Administration is not only not thinking of reducing its contingent but on the contrary is planning to increase it, regardless of whether Spain joins NATO's military organization or not. Thus, the newspaper notes, in the long term the unofficial conversations could well turn into official talks on increasing the U.S. Armed Forces in Spain.

According to press reports the initial conversations in Madrid will at best discuss the replacement of U.S. military personnel at certain installations by Spanish military servicemen. It is believed that these plans will apply at present only to two military bases -- Torrejon de Ardoz and Saragossa. Spanish diplomatic sources express the belief that the talks will be protracted and will require several series of meetings before it is possible to talk about results.

EUREKA MEETING DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS

LD052153 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 5 Nov 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by V. Korzin]

[Text] Representatives of 18 countries have gathered today in Hanover, the capital of Lower Saxony in the FRG, to discuss the prospects for development of the Eureka project. This is the second such conference, which is deciding the scope of West European countries' interstate programs on the accelerated development of modern technology.

Western Europe is striving to play an independent role in the world. However, it quite often turns out that the United States allocates its friends and allies a secondary place. In order to resist this, to have the opportunity to speak on equal terms, and, as one paper wrote, not to pick up crumbs from the master's table but to play the role of equal partner, there arose the idea of uniting efforts in the most important directions of science and technology.

Recently FRG Foreign Minister Genscher described Eureka as a manifestation of consciousness and self-assertiveness by Western Europeans. Western Europe, he said, should not have to rely on using licenses from other countries.

At the 2-day conference in Hanover it is proposed that organizational issues be decided and that regulations of the program be adopted. However, the main component on which the fate of the project depends is financing. Originally it was anticipated that the basic funds to subsidize scientific research and developmental work would come from interested firms and owners. However, it has become clear that this is far from enough. State subsidies are necessary. For example, the British Department of Trade and Industry is planning to address a request to the Exchequer for approval to set up a special fund to finance the Eureka project. This fund will exist, it is reported, for all unforeseen events. There is still a great deal, as yet unforeseen, in this matter. Although general outlines have been made of the approximate directions of joint work, such as robot technology, information science, communications technology, biotechnology and laser technology, each country has, first and foremost, its own interests in mind.

The French Government acted as the initiator of the Eureka project by putting the project forward as an alternative to Reagan's "star wars" program. However, certain circles in Western European countries, namely Britain and the FRG, are linked with the military-industrial monopoly and would like to direct technological cooperation on the Eureka projectonto a military course, and turn the project itself into a kind of adjunct to the U.S. so-called Strategic Defense Initiative.

This, of course, cannot fail to affect the work of the conference which opened in Hanover today. Washington's promises of large profits for those who take part in developing the "star wars" program are, of course, doing their job. For the peoples of Europe, the West German paper UNSERE ZEIT writes in this connection, it is not a matter of indifference which direction cooperation on the Eureka project develops, and whether it will serve the well-being of peoples or whether it will serve preparations for a new war.

PCI LEADER CRITICIZES U.S. ANTI-COMMUNIST CRUSADE

LD052253 Moscow TASS in English 2223 GMT 5 Nov 85

[TEXT] Rome, November 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent A. Golyayev reports:

Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party (PCI) spoke today in the Parliament's Chamber of Deputies where a debate on the question of confidence in the government is under way. He touched upon a number of international problems, since it was precisely the matters of foreign policy and of Italy's relationships with the United States that caused the acute political crisis which has broken out in the country.

The PCI leader condemned the anti-communist "crusade" launched by the U.S. Administration. Speaking of Ronald Reagan's address at the jubilee meeting of the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly, Alessandro Natta pointed out: We consider it profoundly erroneous that the U.S. President when enumerating the conflict situations in the world did not name the Middle East and the Republic of South Africa, and said nothing about his own responsibility with regard to Nicaragua or to the plight of many peoples of Central and South America, including Chile.

The general secretary of the PCI expressed a resolute protest of the Italian communists against the "star wars" plans.

Alessandro Natta dwelt in detail on the causes of the government crisis which had broken out in the country in connection with the events around the seizure of the Italian cruise liner "Achille Lauro". The USA actually committed a piratic action by forcing the Egyptian civilian airliner to land at the NATO base in Sicily and later on trying to capture its passengers. Natta recalled that the chairman of the Council of Ministers when reporting in Parliament all those circumstances "expressed the Italian Government's protest at the instances of violation of national sovereignty". The PCI demanded that a special parliamentary committee be set up to inquire into all the circumstances of the "Achille Lauro" case.

The opinion of the PCI general secretary is that the fact that a "parliamentary way" for resolving the crisis was chosen and that the government without any changes in its composition appeared before the top legislative body again by bringing up the question of confidence, "is indicative not of a resolution of the crisis but only of its postponement".

'BRITISH DEMOCRACY' VICTIM OF ANTI-SOVIETISM

LD050542 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Commentary by Nikolay Borin]

[Text] It would seem that the threatening aspects of anti-Sovietism should worry only the Soviet Union. However, recent developments in Britain have shown that any hostility or prejudice threatens first of all those who engage in such things. Wounds inflicted by the anti-Soviet campaign these days to Britain are so deep that I'm sure they have made many Britons think once again how will all this end.

The trial of seven British servicemen, humiliated by tortures and interrogations, encouraged to slander each other and give false evidence has proved something that had been apparent for a long time. It has proved that anti-Sovietism is a threat to human rights, even the most elementary.

These days, the press in London abounds in attempts to describe everything as a failure of the investigation. However this is actually a bankruptcy of the policy of anti-Sovietism which had incited the investigation (?to use much tougher) interrogation methods with the sole purpose of making the defendants plead guilty and thus confirm the (?impression) about the (?insidiousness) of the Russians.

This would have been very handy because recently London had expelled Soviet citizens from the country, charging them with espionage. The investigators wanted to prove that in far off Cyprus, treacherous Russians were also intriguing against the West and dragging trustful British soldiers into their plans. They apparently thought every means would do for such a noble cause. This mind-boggling anti-Soviet fever fits the general political atmosphere, doesn't it? If you still have some doubts let's recall the recent military exercises that rehearsed methods of combatting a Soviet task force. Soldiers were taught to capture persons they described as Russian agents and their possible supporters by breaking into houses and shooting blank cartridges at the frightened owners. It became known that American troops that are to arrive in Britain in an emergency case can shoot Britons on the spot if the latter refuse to obey the American commandos. The exercises also provided for the isolation of all persons who stand for curbing the arms race and for disarmament. Apparently, concentration camps built according to a familiar pattern are ready for them. And all this is done on the pretence of a Russian menace.

Humiliating checkups from American lie-detectors in Cheltenham, large-scale surveillance and bugging, the opening and inspection of personal correspondence are the losses Britain suffers in the psychological war proclaimed on Russians, a war in which British democracy is the main victim.

SPY CHARGES AGAINST UK AIRMEN CAUSE 'SCANDAL'

PM051349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Maslennikov report: "That's Western 'Democracy'"]

[Excerpts] London, 1 Nov -- From the very beginning this whole story was conceived by its organizers as the "trial of the century." Just think! Seven British airmen were together "exposed" handing over intimate NATO secrets to "Russian agents" in Cyprus, where the unlucky seven were serving at NATO electronic intelligence centers.

It is not surprising that, as soon as the British secret services came upon the trial of this "ramified and extremely dangerous opposition," the servicemen left "out in the open" were immediately taken into custody. Many months of interrogations began, as a result of which all seven suspects "confessed in full to the crimes committed by them" and "voluntarily signed" testimonies made by them during the investigation.

The case was transferred to London's Central Criminal Court, where closed sessions began 4 months ago.

The jury, which sat for more than 45 hours in total, rejected all 30 charges against the defendants one after the other, and found them completely innocent.

During the legal proceedings, it became clear that the so-called "voluntary confessions" -- on the basis of which this notorious case was started -- were obtained by using impermissible methods including physical and moral torture, to which they were subjected during the preliminary investigation.

The exposure of the monstrous and arbitrary behavior of the secret services has provoked a wave of indignation in British political and public circles. The Labor member of the parliament for Thurrock, O. McDonald, accused military counterintelligence of using "Gestapo methods."

The government is now taking urgent measures with a view toward hushing up the scandal. In an attempt to weaken the fire of criticism leveled at it, it has given the order to hold an "independent" inquiry into the "methods used to obtain the confessions." In other words, Whitehall is trying to reduce the political scandal that has erupted to a search for "fall guys" who can be taken to task for "errors," and thereby divert the fire from those who initiated this flagrant and provocative spectacle.

But how can the truly unheard-of violations of human rights in Britain be justified now, and by whom? After all, its ruling circles are so eager to teach other countries and peoples how to behave. The celebrated Western democracy has once again proved its false and bankrupt nature here in this very concrete example.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BRUTENTS VISIT TO SYRIA

Meeting With Ba'th Official

LD051758 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 5 Nov 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; report from Damascus by unidentified correspondent]

[Text] A CPSU Central Committee delegation with Comrade Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department at its head, is presently in Damascus.

The delegation has had meetings with the leaders of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party and prominent political and social figures of that country. During conversations the most topical questions associated with the situation on the Middle East, the strengthening of security in the Mediterranean area, and the problem of the struggle for peace throughout the world were discussed. Abdullah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Arab Socialist Party assistant secretary general, in the course of his meeting with the Soviet delegation's head, noted that the Soviet Union consistently and unwaverlingly comes out in support of eliminating the threat of a worldwide nuclear catastrophe, persistently struggles for a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East crisis and for a solution to the Palestinian and Lebanese problems.

Discussion With PNC Speaker

JN051447 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1350 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus, 5 Nov (SANA) -- Palestinian National Council [PNC] Speaker Khalid al-Fahum received Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, here this morning. Al-Fahum expressed the Palestinian people's appreciation for the USSR's principled and firm stands on the Palestinian cause and Arab causes and for the efforts it exerts to support the Palestinian people's struggle to regain their national rights, particularly their right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of their independent state.

SUDANESE, EGYPTIAN LEADERS MEET IN CAIRO

PM291107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent V. Peresada: "For the First Time Since the Coup"]

[Text] Cairo, 28 Oct -- Talks have been held here between Egyptian President M.H. Mubarak and General Suwar al-Dhahab, chairman of Sudan's Transitional Military Council. The press reports that various questions of bilateral relations, including the situation in the Near East and Africa, were examined.

This is the first visit to Cairo by the head of the Sudanese military administration, which came to power 6 months ago as a result of the coup which put an end to the Numayri regime. In the opinion of foreign observers, Suwar al-Dahhab's arrival here is evidence that a certain tension which arose in Sudanese-Egyptian relations after the coup has eased to a considerable extent. Among the reasons for this tension was the fact that Egypt granted politcal asylum to Numayri.

The newspaper AL-AHRAM reports that during the talks attention was focused on the prospects for the implementation of the agreement on "bilateral integration," especially the expansion of economic cooperation. According to an Egyptian official spokesman, the "Numayri question" was not discussed.

Meanwhile, according to reports from Khartoum, the trial of ex-president Numayri, who is accused of crimes against the people, is under way. The trial is being conducted in his absence. 'U. al-Tayyib, the country's former vice president and head of the security service, has also been put on trial.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, PRESIDIUM GREET ALGERIA

PM041250 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 85 First Edition p 1

[[Text] To Comrade Chadli Bendjedid, general secretary of the National Liberation Front [FLN] Party and president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria [DPRA]

Comrade Rabah Bitat, chairman of the DPRA National People's Assembly

Comrade Abdelhamid Brahimi, prime minister of the DPRA

On the occasion of the national day -- the anniversary of the 1 November revolution -- we send the FLN Party Central Committee, the National People's Assembly, the government, and the entire friendly Algerian people our cordial congratulations.

The successes achieved by Algeria over the years of independent development convincingly attest to the correctness of the path of national and social development chosen by it in the years of struggle against colonial oppression and enshrined in the program documents of the Algerian revolution. The DPRA's high prestige in the international arena is inseparably linked with its contribution to the Arab and African peoples' struggle against imperialism and reaction and for the final liquidation of colonialism and racism and to the cause of peace and international cooperation.

The Soviet Union is profoundly convinced that under the conditions of the exacerbation of the international situation, which is continuing through the fault of imperialism, and the growth of hotbeds of military tension, special significance attaches to the unity and cohesion of all progressive forces and to their consistent implementation of a peace-loving foreign policy course aimed at curbing the arms race and at a political settlement of existing problems.

Voicing profound satisfaction with thehigh level reached in the relations of friendship and multifaceted mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries, we intend to continue strengthening and developing these relations for the good of our peoples, in the interests of strengthening world peace and international security.

We wish you, dear comrades, good health and happiness, and the people of friendly Algeria well-being and further successes in consolidating the gains of the 1 November revolution.

CPSU Central Committee

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR Council of Ministers

ISRAELI, U.S. MIDEAST STANCE CRITICIZED

GF051558 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 4 Nov 85

[From "Important Developments in the World Last Week" program]

[Text] Recent opinion polls indicate that the radical, fascist, and racist Kahane, who has declared that the ousting of Arabs from Israel and from Israeli occupied Arab lands is his main objective, has become [word indistinct] among the majority of the Israeli youths. Shamir and Sharon, who are the leaders of the Likud bloc, and Shim'on Peres, the current prime minister, are also voicing similar slogans.

In analyzing the situation in the Middle East last week, commentators who write on international developments pointed out that Israel is not the only permanent source of threat to the Arab countries bordering it.

Israel destroyed the reactor in Iraq in 1981, and then attacked Tunisia a short while ago. More than 70 people working in the PLO headquarters in that country were killed as a result of the raid. A few days ago, Lebanon's Mar Ilyas town in Al-Biqa' valley was savagely bombed. Meanwhile, new punitive measures were recently taken against the peaceful people living on the occupied West Bank and in south Lebanon.

Tel Aviv is realizing its policy of state terrorism with the United States' blessing and direct aid. However, Israel's usage of U.S. arms in all its operations against the Arabs is not the only question. There is also the question of the U.S. effort aimed at concluding unilateral agreements in the Middle East. Indoing so the United States is weakening Arab resistance against Israeli usurpation. It is preventing the realization of plans aimed at removing the results of Israel's aggressiveness in 1967 and at establishing a sound and equitable peace.

Peace can only be achieved through adhering to principles of permanent importance -- such as the inadmissibility of the occupation of foreign lands through aggression; the recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's right to determine their own future and to establish their own independent state; and the guaranteeing of the right to all the peoples in the region to live and develop in security and without having to depend on others.

The holding of an international conference on the Near East issue under UN auspices -- a conference that would also include the PLO -- can be a practical step forward in the direction of putting these principles into effect.

MOZAMBIQUE'S CHISSANO CONTINUES VISIT

Meets Shevardnadze

LD060734 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0703 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, 6 Nov (TASS) -- Soviet-Mozambican talks opened in Moscow today. They are being conducted by Eduard Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister and by Joaquim Chissano, Politburo member and secretary of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Joaquim Chissano is leading a party and government delegation from the People's Republic of Mozambique, which arrived in the USSR on Sunday at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government.

Friendly Conversation With Gorbachev

LD061130 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 6 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received a party-and-government delegation from the People's Republic of Mozambique led by Joaquim Chissano, a member of the Political Bureau and a secretary of the Central Committee of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party who is foreign minister of the PRM.

During the conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, an exchange of opinions took place on Soviet-Mozambican relations and some pressing international problems.

Taking part in the conversation also were: Boris Ponomarev, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the Soviet side;

Jacinto Soares Veloso, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party and minister under the president for economic matters, Lieutenant-General Panguene, a secretary of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, a deputy national defense minister and national political commissioner of the armed forces of the PRM, and Sergio Vieira, a member of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party and security minister, in the Mozambican side.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MENGISTU VISIT

IZVESTIYA on Arrival

PM041447 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Arrival in Moscow"]

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, arrived in Moscow 31 October on a friendly working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government.

He was welcomed at the aircraft steps at Vnukovo Airport by the following: N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers: E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; and B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The guest was also met by the following: A.F. Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.F. Vasilyev and E.A. Kozlovskiy, USSR ministers; M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; A.T. Altunin and L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy ministers; G.N. Andreyev, USSR ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia; and other officials.

Nesibu Taye, Ethiopian ambassador to the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

The state flags of Socialist Ethiopia and the Soviet Union were flying at the airport.

Talyzin Receives Addis Tedla

LD052259 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1625 GMT 5 Nov 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, today met with Addis Tedle, member of the Ethiopian Workers' Party Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy commissioner of the Ethiopian Central Planning Commission. Ethiopian Ambassador to the USSR Nesibu Taye also took part in the conversation.

Ryzhkov, Mengistu Talks

LD060738 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 6 (TASS) -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, began a conversation in the Kremlin today.

The Ethiopian leader is staying in the USSR on a friendly working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government.

GUATEMALAN ELECTION 'FARCE' SUFFERS 'FIASCO'

LD051748 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Havana, November 5 TASS -- The farce of general elections in Guatemala, whose scenario was written by Washington, has suffered a fiasco. None of the candidates nominated to run for "president" won the required majority of votes. In disregard for terror and repressions, hundreds of thousands of Guatemalans refused to take part in the political show meant to convince the international public of "democratic changes" allegedly occurring in that Central American country.

The conditions, in which the elections were held, did not resemble even faintly a free expression of the people's will. Guatemalans were driven to polling stations under pistol point. Air Force helicopters roared in the air and the streets of cities and settlements were patrolled by more than 20,000 soldiers and officers, reinforced police details and security police agents. Witnesses of the voting noted numerous instances of vote frauds and ballot-paper rigging.

The early electoral vote tally showed that those who staged the farce would have to hold the second round of voting. It is set for December 8. The majority of Guatemalans, however, do not harbour any illusions towards the future civilian government, believing, and rightly so, that it would be no better than the present military regime, PRENSA LATINA News Agency says.

The "elections" in Guatemala, engineered on instructions from the White House with a view to mending the fences of the present dictatorial regime in that country, are rejected by the broad Guatemalan public, including the Catholic Church.

The following incident on the eve of "elections" has forcefully demonstrated anew the reactionary and undemocratic character of the Guatemalan regime. Representatives of the "mutual assistance" group, uniting relatives of people who are listed "missing" or were abducted, seized a church in the Guatemalan capital in protest against mass murders and abductions. They demanded information about the fate of thousands of people who disappeared in the past few years and are not found to this date, people who fell victim to the authorites' reprisals. This action was supported by broad segments of the country's population.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON DRAFT CPSU STATUTES

PM051552 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Norms of Party Life Are the Guideline for All"]

[Text] Following the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the draft CPSU Statutes (with proposed amendments) have been published. There is a profound and organic link between these documents. Whereas the Program proclaims the party's goals for the immediate and long term and scientifically substantiates ways to achieve those goals, the Statutes -- as a collection of the basic norms of internal party life -- define the forms of the party's organizational structure and the methods of its activity. The strength which makes our Marxist-Leninist party a powerful accelerator of social progress lies precisely in the unity of program, tactical, and organizational principles.

It was precisely this ideological and organizational unity that distinguished bolshevism even at the time of its coming into being from other trends of any kind in the revolutionary movement. Starting with the Second Party Congress, V.I. Lenin tirelessly demonstrated that it is impossible to implement ideological principles without strong organization and that the organizational principles of the party's structure stem from the goals and tasks which the party sets itself and are determined by the conditions of the class struggle. The norms of party life formulated by the Statutes organizationally consolidate the ideological cohesion of like-minded people and ensure the purposefulness of the actions of all the party's organizations under very different historical conditions.

History has convincingly proved the indisputable correctness of Lenin's position. No party other than the party of Communists could have overcome the furious resistance of numerous class enemies, raised the people to colossal revolutionary transformations, and become their militant political vanguard in the very difficult work of building and then compreehsively improved socialist society on the path to communism.

The party's program goals and tasks are of a long-term nature, but the forms of organization must be constantly improved along with changes in the historical situation and the development of the party itself. V.I. Lenin repeatedly emphasized that this is the sign of a living party and that any new form of struggle requires corresponding changes in techniques and apparatus. The changes which it is now proposed to make to the Statutes, it was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum, will enrich them with new aspects in accordance with the demands of life and will promote the party's organizational strengthening on the tested principles of democratic centralism and the enhancement of the CPSU's leading role in the face of the new tasks facing the country. The fundamental purport of the proposed changes to the CPSU Statutes consist, on the one hand, in the further broadening of internal party democracy and the development of the initiative and activeness of Communists and all party organizations, above all, primary organizations, and, on the other, in the enhancement of their responsibility for resolving common affairs.

Initiative and responsibility...Probably these two words today define more than anything the essence of the changes taking place in the country, which has adopted a policy of accelerating its socioeconomic development. In the final analysis, the unconditional fulfillment of all the plans outlined and a successful start to the next 5-year plan depend on the initiative, boldness, and determination of every worker at every work place.

Awareness of their responsibility to their comrades at work, to the party and the whole people, and to our complex times is today prompting millions of people to persistently seek reserves for increasing labor productivity and saving material resources, to actively assimilate and introduce into production promising scientific and technical developments, and to wage an increasingly tough and assertive struggle against any kind of unearned income, laxity, arrogance, and red tape. This is the meaning with which we invest these words -- initiative and responsibility -- and we well understand that the fostering of these human qualities is very closely linked with the general development of the democratic bases of our life, with the development of criticism and self-criticism, and with the shaping of an assiduous, thrifty attitude to one's machine tool and one's field, to one's city and one's village, to all the vital affairs and concerns of our vast multinational motherland.

In speaking about the fostering of initiatives and responsibility in every Soviet person, we are in no way losing touch with the theme of the discussion -- the new points which the CPSU Central Committee proposed to introduce into the party statutes. We are not losing touch because the norms of party life are increasingly becoming -- and must become! -- the norms of the life of the whole of Soviet society and the lofty criteria by which the party evaluated the deeds and actions of Communists must become -- and sure will become' -- the guidelines for every Soviet citizen. The party is the political vanguard of the entire people precisely because it sets the people the loftiest examples of organization, militancy, and creativity. It struggles resolutely to ensure that every party member sets everyone a graphic example of ideological conviction and diligence and bears with honor the sacred title of Communist.

It is both an honor and a great responsibility to set an example. "Membership of the party," the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program emphasizes, "does not bestow any privileges but means merely higher responsibility for everything that is done in the country and for the fate of communist building and social progress. Every Communist is obliged to set an example in his work and his behavior, in public and private life. The strength of the party's ties with the masses and its prestige among the people largely depend on how fully the VANGUARD ROLE OF COMMUNISTS [uppercase passage printed in boldface] is manifested. The party will constantly increase its demand on each of its members for his attitude to his duty and for the party member's honest and pure makeup and evaluate him according to his deeds and actions." Leninist exactingness toward the purity of the party's ranks is emphasized with new force in the proposed changes to the CPSU Statutes, which speak of the double responsibility of the party member who violates Soviet laws and of the obligation of the Communist who commits a misdemeanor to answer for it, above all, before the primary organization.

The constant strengthening of the party's life-giving ties with the masses has always been and still is an unshakable Leninist principle of party life. In the draft CPSU Statutes this principle receives additional organizational confirmation in the proposal to conduct admissions to the party, as a rule, at open meetings where every Communist or nonparty person can voice his opinion of the one who intends to join the CPSU's ranks. It is also proposed that young people under 25 should join the party only through the Komsomol -- with the recommendation of a rayon or city committee of this mass independent sociopolitical organization of young people.

The draft CPSU Statutes contain a special section on the party's relations with state and public organizations. "The party," this section states, "tries to ensure that state and public organizations exercise in full their constitutional powers and their statutory rights and duties and promotes the working people's broad involvement in their work. Party organizations act within the framework of the USSR Constitution, do not substitute for soviet, trade union, cooperative, and otherpublic organizations, and do not permit the mingling of the functions of party and other organs or unnecessary duplication in work."

This point in the draft CPSU Statutes, which stems from the political essence of party leadership, reflects the party's desire to actively promote the further development of the people's socialist self-management in all components at all levels and the broad manifestation of the independence and responsibility of soviet organs and public organizations. But this point also requires a counterinitiative on the part of local soviets, for example, in resolving many economic and social problems of the regions. The soviets are afforded very broad rights, but still far from everywhere have local comrades learned how to use these rights. There is no denying that it is far simpler (and safer!) tobe overcautious and shift the resolution of a specific economic question onto the shoulders of a party committee. Such a style, if such it can be called, in the activity of certain ispolkoms leads only to irresponsibility and formalism and in fact means that soviet organs evade the fulfillment of the functions entrusted to them.

The CPSU exercises leadership of state and public organizations through the Communists working in them. Communists make up approximately 40 percent of the people's deputies elected to local soviets, and it is precisely they who are the ideological and political nucleus of the soviets and who set examples of a responsible attitude to public duty.

Specific deeds and specific results. It is precisely these -- and these alone! -- that must be used today to measure the awareness, initiative, and responsibility of every worker and every deputy. And doubly so in the case of a Communist deputy. The party urges us to do this, and this conclusion follows most incontestably from the draft CPSU Statutes. Only specific deeds and results and faultless observance of the norms and principles being brought into our life by the party can be considered a real contribution to fittingly greeting the 27th CPSU Congress.

GORBACHEV, LEADERS ATTEND LENIN MONUMENT MEETING

LD051455 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] A mass meeting was held in Moscow today devoted to the solemn opening of a monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Thousands of people, representatives of all Moscow's rayons, gathered in October Square. At the white-silk-covered monument were October heroes, veterans of the Party, the war and of labor, and representatives of the young generation of the country's labor guard.

Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Gromyko, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Sokolov, Talyzin, Yeltsin, Zaykov, Zimyanin, Kapitanov, Nikonov and Rusakov mounted the tribune.

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU CentralCommittee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom stressed that the monument had been erected according to a CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government resolution. He declared the meeting open.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee cut a ribbon: Applause resounded across the square and the anthem of the Soviet Union was played.

Comrade Grishin and other comrades who spoke at the meeting -- (Maltsev), a worker at the Krasnyy Prelatariy works and hero of socialist labor and a USSR state prize laureate, (Sinozerskiy), member of the CPSU since 1917 and participant in the storming of the Winter Palace, (Koroleva), student of the Lenin pedagogic institute and holder of a Lenin scholarship -- stressed that the unveiling of a monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin, brilliant thinker and revolutionary, founder of the CPSU, creator of the world's first socialist state, leader and teacher of the international proletariat and of all working people, is a graphic expression of the deep love and gratitude of Muscovites and of all Soviet people. Throughout his life Vladimir Ilich was closely connected with the working class, with the working people of Moscow, and with the Moscow party organization. As the leader of the Soviet Government, a member of the Moscow Gorkom and deputy of the Moscow Soviet, Vladimir Ilich Lenin constantly met with workers and addressed them at plants and factories. He called on communists and all working people to give example by organizing work in a new way, in a communist way. Muscovites honor these Leninist behests.

After the playing of the International, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and other CPSU leaders laid flowers at the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin. They then inspected the monument. Afterwards, representatives of three branches of the Soviet Armed Forces Forces -- infantry, pilots and sailors -- paraded through the square.

CPSU COMMITTEE CITES HEALTH OFFICIALS' ERRORS

PM051457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 85 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee People's Control Committee: On Serious Shortcomings in the USSR Ministry of Health's Work to Fulfill Party and Government Resolutions on Improving Detoxification Assistance to the Population"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee People's Control Committee has discussed the results of the investigation conducted in conjunction with the USSR People's Control Committee into the USSR Health Ministry's fulfillment of party and government resolutions on improving the population's psychoneurological and detoxification assistance.

The committee's decision notes that in the current 5-year plan period the network of detoxification establishments has expanded and a number of additional dispensaries and a considerable number of extra doctor's surgeries and paramedical workers' centers have been created. Conditions for providing in-patient care for alcoholics have improved, particularly at medical establishments attached to industrial enterprises. The detoxification service has been staffed with cadres and the skills of doctors specializing in drug addiction are improving.

Although certain work has been done to create a detoxification service, health care organs are paying little attention to improving its activity or further developing it. As the investigation showed, the standard of work of a considerable number of dispensaries, surgeries, and centers remains low, their work on the preventive treatment of drunkenness is poor, and they are making inefficient use of existing potential for the social, labor, and medical rehabilitation of chronic alcoholics. Many leaders of treatment establishments have an irresponsible attitude to the prompt detection of those who abuse spirits, particularly women and adolescents.

Instances have been exposed of flagrant violations in organizing the observation and treatment of chronic alcoholics. A selective study of this question in the Lithuanian and Tajik SSR's,the Tatar ASSR, Krasnoyrask Kray, and Tambov Oblast has shown that at the majority of detoxification institutions the prescribed schedules and amount of active and supportive treatment and intensive observation are not being maintained, modern methods are not being used, and the range of medicines in use is limited. Many detoxification dispensaries have still not become real organizational-methological centers for providing detoxification assistance.

In a number of places the set procedure for the medical examination of chronic alcoholics sent for compulsory treatment is not being observed. A lack of due attention to patients returning from therapeutic labor clinics has meant that the majority of them do not receive supportive treatment designed to prevent relapses.

Major shortcomings exist in the organization of inpatient assistance. The hospitalization procedure and selection of patients for treatment have still not been fully worked out. A low level of investigation and treatment has been noticed at many of the departments and hospitals checked. The obligatory minimum periods of treatment and necessary regimes are not being maintained. The low standard of organization of outpatient and inpatient detoxification assistance leads to rehospitalization.

The serious shortcomings shown up by the investigation are explained to a large extent by the unsatisfactory leadership of the detoxification service on the part of E.A. Babayan, chief of a USSR Health Ministry administration, who is responsible for this area of work. The administration is inordinately keen on publishing various circulars and methodological letters and orders but is slack in monitoring their implementation. The administration's links with detoxification institutions are inadequate. On-the-spot visits by ministry specialists are not very productive. There is a lack of due exactingness toward leaders of republic ministries and oblast (kray) health sections, which are not ensuring the elimination of the shortcomings exposed. The administration leadership has not once submitted questions of the state of assistance in combatting drug addiction for examination by the ministry collegium.

The level and effectiveness of scientific research in the drug addiction sphere remain inadequate. Many health care workers and physicians have still not joined in conducting wide-scale and skillful antialcohol propaganda among the population aimed at revealing the full harm that alcohol does to people's health and popularizing healthy living and the sober way of life.

Nor are workers of the ministry's apparatus setting a good example in this. In particular, in a number of his works, articles, and reports Comrade Babayan took an unprincipled and inconsistent stance in assessing alcohol's harm to people's health. Instead of resolutely opposing the use of spirits he regarded alocholic drinks as "food products" and called for "sensible moderation" and "cultivation" in their consumption, which provoked many letters and complaints from working people to the central organs. The ministry's leadership did not react in the proper way to such an incorrect stance. Deputy minister A.G. Safonov was tolerant toward shortcomings in the work of the administration and the detoxification servie as a whole and was unsatisfactory in his leadership of the USSR Health Ministry's standing commission for combatting drunkenness and alcoholism and the All-Union interdepartmental council on antialcohol propaganda. These organs have effectively been inoperative for a long time.

For serious shortcomings in fulfilling party and government decisions on improving detoxification assistance to the population, for unsatisfactory leadership of the detoxification service, and for unprincipledness and inconsistency in assessing the harm done by alcohol to people's health, CPSU Member E.A. Babayan, administration chief of the USSR Health Ministry, has been severely reprimanded by the CPSU Central Committee People's Control Committee and had his report card endorsed.

CPSU Member A. G. Safanov, USSR deputy health minister, has been reprimanded for inadequate monitoring of the activity of the detoxification service and for a low standard of leadership of the USSR Health Ministry standing commission for combatting drunkenness and alcoholism and of the All-Union interdepartmental council on anti-alcohol propaganda.

The committee named CPSU member S.P. Burenkov, USSR Health Minister, for slack monitoring of the fulfillment of CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on questions of eliminating drunkenness and alcoholism and rendering detoxification assistance to the population. Note was taken of his statement that the ministry will strengthen the drug addiction service and take measures to eliminate the serious shortcomings that have been exposed in its work and also to ensure the health care organs' unconditional fulfillment of party and government resolutions on overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism.

The USSR Health Ministry party committee is instructed to step up the monitoring of the activity of Communists of the ministry apparatus in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee's requirements on combatting drunkenness and alcoholism and asserting a sober way of life.

PRAVDA HITS LVOV OBKOM'S RESPONSE TO ARTICLE

PM051445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Following PRAVDA Articles": "What Conclusions Have Been Drawn?"; last eight paragraphs are editorial commentary]

[Text] The report "Lessons and Conclusions" (PRAVDA 25 September) criticized the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. It recognized that it raises important questions of improving the practical activity of party committees. The omissions noted by the newspaper in the Lvov Obkom's work on training cadres, as well as manifestations of complacency and instances of bureaucratic administration and of substitution for soviet and economic organs, also exist in the practice of certain other obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms in the republic, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee believes.

The Central Committee recommended that party obkoms draw practical conclusions from the criticisms voiced in PRAVDA's pages and take them into consideration in their daily work. In holding report-and-election meetings and preparing for the upcoming party conferences, special attention must be devoted to making an in-depth, critical analysis of the state of affairs, revealing the reasons for shortcomings and their perpetrators, and taking specific measures to eliminate blunders and omissions and to strengthen control of execution.

In making a critical analysis of the style, methods, and results of their work, obkoms are obliged to ensure that all party committees and primary organizations improve their leadership style and methods more persistently and consistently with regard to the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums and systematically enhance cadres' responsibility for the fulfillment of party decisions, the development of criticism and self-criticism, and the creation of proper working and living conditions for people. Elements of formalism, red tape, and petty tutelage of economic leaders and specialists must be eradicated resolutely.

V. Dobrik, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party's Lvov Obkom, also sent the editors a reply. At its session, he reports, the obkom bureau discussed the report "Lessons and Conclusions." As the resolution adopted points out, the important questions raised there of improving the work style and method of party committees are of great significance for the oblast party organization.

The obkom bureau obliged the obkom secretariat and sections and party gorkoms and raykoms, guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums and by the points in the speeches of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on questions of improving the style and methods of party leadership of economic and cultural building, to eliminate the omissions noted in the report. They are to improve the style and methods of their practical activity more persistently and consistently, enhance cadres' responsibility for the fulfillment of party decisions, and develop criticism and self-criticism in every possible way. In holding report-and-election party meetings and conferences special attention is to be devoted to making an in-depth and critical analysis of the state of affairs, revealing the reasons for shortcomings and their perpetrators, and taking specific measures to eliminate blunders and omissions and to strengthen control of execution. Elements of formalism, red tape, and petty tutelage of specialists are to be eradicated resolutely.

Discussion of the report proceeded in the direction of a critical analysis and the elaboration of practical measures, V. Dobri, goes on to report.

The report "Lessons and Conclusions" was discussed in Lvov after being examined at the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. Naturally, the editors thought that Lvov Obkom Bureau, taking the higher party committee's principled stance into account, would take a most businesslike and self-critical approach to discussing the report. But then came the reply from Obkom First Secretary V. Dobrik...

What was there in the reply, part of which -- containing self-criticism, so to speak -- is printed above? It is not hard to notice that we have before us an almost word-for-word rehash of the republic Communist Party Central Committee's reply. And that's all! Let us recall that the report said that the obkom frequently confines itself just to noting the state of affairs and proclaiming tasks and does not make an in-depth analysis of the reasons for blunders and shortcomings. Hence the "incomplete" and evasive nature of many assessments and conclusions... It has to be stated that this is also confirmed by the obkom's reaction to criticism in PRAVDA.

The newspaper pointed out, in particular, that the party obkom, while demanding of gorkoms and raykoms the "resolute reorganization of work style," itself continues to act in the old way -- it frequently substitutes to act in the old way -- it frequently substitutes for economic executives and specialists, interferes groundlessly in their domain, "commands," and so forth. Specific facts were cited.

Obkom sections and specific workers were named whose leadership methods are far from irreproachable. What has it been decided to do in this connection? What practical conclusions have been drawn? Do they intend to improve their work methods? Reasonable questions, let us agree. For some reason, however, they have been ignored.

The position of the obkom bureau and of First Secretary V. Dobrik personally becomes clear as you read the document sent by them. Two out of the three pages are given up to all kins of objections, "amplifications," and...wishes to the editors. Here are examples. The nespaper pointed out that the oblast did not ensure the production volume and labor productivity growth rates planned for the 5-year plan. There are claimed to be objective reasons for this. The obkom's reply ignores subjective reasons... The report went on to say that exactingness toward cadres sometimes goes no further then repeating general guidelines like "warn of responsibility" and "pay attention." Since the beginning of the 5-Year plan -- a further "amplification" follows -- so many people have been dismissed from their posts. Again, not a word about the specific facts cited in the report.

People in Lvov display a strange attitude, let us say so frankly, to criticism. On the one hand, they say, we are prepared to "eliminate the omissions noted in the report," while on the other they are not averse to muffling and smoothing over citicism and even trying to refute it. Albeit in a very small way... They fail to notice here that, willy-nilly, they...refute themselves.

For example, at an oblast seminar on feed production held at the height of this year's haymaking a fall in feed quality was spoken of with concern. The report also spoke about this. But now the obkom claims the contrary; "The feed quality has not deteriorated over the 5-year plan but, on the contrary, has improved twofold or threefold." Let us also amplify: Specialists of the livestock-raising department of the republic Central Statistical Administration, to which we applied for corresponding advice, were perplexed as to where that "twofold or threefold" had suddenly come from.

Further. On visiting the laggard Drogobychskiy Rayon, the newspaper's correspondents encountered the obvious "deafness" of the leadership there to long-standing criticism from the obkom. They had in mind V. Dobrik's statement at a comparatively recent obkom plenum: "It is possible to see in the example of Drogobychskiy Rayon how not to tackle agricultural production. During the current 5-year plan things in the rayon have not only not been rectified but have even deteriorated compared with the results of the 10th 5-Year Plan. Volumes of gross production and sales of basic types of products to the state have fallen..." But here is the "amplification" in the reply to PRAVDA: "Average annual production in the rayon during the first 4 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan increased 1.8 percent compared with the level of the 10th 5-Year plan.." We will let the Lvov people investigate the figures themselves, but still we will draw attention to the really exultant tone of the unexpected "amendment." It is as though they are talking not of really modest growth, considerably less than envisaged by the 5-year plan, but of a labor victory... Such are the assessments. Such the conclusions.

In short, the obkom bureau's assurance that the discussion of the report "proceeded in the direction of a critical analysis and the elaboration of practical measures" sounds very unconvincing. As we see, a quite different direction was chosen. One that runs counter to the spirit and nature of the times.

MEXICAN DIPLOMAT'S DEATH UNDER INVESTIGATION

PA121230 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1208 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov (DPA) -- Mexican Diplomat Manuel Portilla Quevedo and his domestic servant were murdered in Moscow, a Mexican Embassy spokesman confirmed here today.

Portilla Quevedo, Mexican embassy counsellor, was found dead with a bullet wound in his neck in the middle of last week, it was said in Moscow diplomatic circles. Next to him was the body of his Mexican domestic servant who was apparently beaten to death, according to the Mexican Embassy spokesman.

The Soviet authorities that are investigating the case have not given any type of information, the spokesman said. He added the investigations will last approximately 2 weeks, and that the reasons for the murder are still unknown.

The apartment where the diplomat and his maid were found is in an area guarded day and night by the militia. Normally, no one can enter or leave the area without permit.

AIRLINER CRASHES DURING DOMESTIC FLIGHT

AU152256 Paris AFP in English 1545 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, Oct 15 (AFP) -- Around a dozen people were believed to have died when a Soviet airliner on an internal flight crashed at the Black Sea Port of Poti in Georgia, sources at the Republic's capital of Tbilisi said today.

The crash of the Yak-40 Sunday, on a fright from Tbilsi to Poti was confirmed to AFP by officials at Georgian television, who said the government had "expressed its condolences to the families of the victims."

The television did not give a casualty figure, although a resident of Tbilisi reached by telephone said around 12 people died on the aircraft, which can carry 26 passengers and crew.

GRIVNINA ON EFFECT OF WESTERN PUBLIC OPINION

AU011445 Paris AFP in English 1435 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Amsterdam, Nov 1 (AFP) -- Soviet authorities are not indifferent to Western public opinion "and if everybody here would say a word, it would help, they are forced to listen," a dissident who was expelled to the West this week said here.

Irina Grivnina, 40, said yesterday that her presence in the Netherlands, where she intends to settle, was proof that action in the West could help dissidents.

She was stripped of her citizenship and expelled for her activities in a group opposed to the use of psychiatry for political aims in the Soviet Union.

She said she did not regard herself as a dissident and merely wanted to help people whose mental health had been "destroyed."

Another member of her group, Anatoliy Koyagin, is also being held and she described his state as "deplorable." "They question him during the night and do not let him sleep during the day."

Mrs. Grivnina said it was difficult to get information about the health of dissidents, and communication with families was often impossible.

She added that the Soviet public often thought dissidents were mad.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is not kind", she said, "but he is more clever" and he is better than his predecessor, Yuriy Andropov.

Meanwhile in an interview with French television, another Soviet dissident, Leonid Plyushch, attacked the principle of exchanging Eastern bloc dissidents for Eastern bloc spies caught in the West.

Commenting on reports that dissident physicist Andrey Sakharov and mathematician Anatoliy Shacharanskiy could be exchanged for East Bloc spies, he said it would only serve "Soviet propaganda." Which likens dissidents to spies.

ZAMYATIN REPORTS AT KIEV IDEO-EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

AU301023 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] A seminar-conference dedicated to further improving ideo-educational work in labor collectives in the light of the decisions of the April and October 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenums completed its proceedings in Kiev on 29 October. Participating in it were party and ideological workers of the Ukraine and of a number of RSFSR krays and oblasts. A report on topical issues concerning ideological work under the present conditions was delivered by Zamyatin, International Information Department chief in the CPSU Central Committee. The experience of the Ukrainian republic party organization in ideo-educational work in labor collectives was highlighted in report by Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee secretary. The seminar-conference was addressed by Roganov, Moscow Gorkom secretary; (Nabavkin), Political economy department chief in the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee secretary; party committee secretaries, mass media workers, and [word indistinct]

The seminar-conference participants familiarized themselves with the lives of labor collectives and with the practice of ideo-educational work at a number of Kiev city party organizations. They visited the Kiev branch of the Central Vladimir Ilich Lenin Museum, and the Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War 1941-45 memorial complex.

Participating in the seminar-conference proceedings were Vlasov, deputy chief of the International Information Department in the CPSU Central Committee; Kravchuk, Rudich, Ivanenko, and Merkulov, department chiefs in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; responsible workers of the CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committees; leaders of a number of Ukrainian ministries, departments, organizations, and scientific institutions.

GRISHIN AT MOSCOW AIR DEFENSE DISTRICT MEETING

PM060959 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Gavrilenko report: "Results of the Training Year Summed Up"]

[Text] A session of the Order of Lenin Moscow Air Defense District's Military Council has discussed the results of combat and political training in 1985. The session was addressed by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

He noted that the district's personnel had successfully fulfilled the combat and political training plans and performed their combat duty vigilantly.

Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Moscow Gorispolkom challenge red banners were presented to units which fulfilled their socialist pledges in competition under the slogan "Let us devote our selfless military labor to the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory and the 27th CPSU Congress!"

The reports delivered by Marshal of Aviation A. Konstantinov, district commander, and Major General A. Kostin, member of the Military Council and chief of the district's Political Directorate, were devoted to a detailed analysis of combat training results, measures to improve the training and educational process, the further enhancement of organization, and the strengthening of military discipline in the light of the party's requirements.

AKHROMEYEV, ALTUNIN ATTEND UNVEILING OF USTINOV PLAQUE

PM051050 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In Honor of Marshal D.F. Ustinov"]

[Excerpts] In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on perpetuating the memory of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov a Moscow city soviet resolution has renamed Osenniy Boulevard -- one of the first streets in the Krylatskoye neighborhood -- as Marshal Ustinov Street.

Yesterday in honor of the unveiling of the memorial plaque a large rally was held here at which representatives of the working people of Kuntsevskiy Rayon and the city assembled.

The rally was opened by Yu.D. Platonov, chairman of the Kuntsevskiy Rayispolkom.

The rally was addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Hero of Socialist Labor G.T. Sapozhenkov, turner and drill operator at a radio engineering plant; V.F. Baranov, a new inhabitant of the Krylatskoye neighborhood; and N.S. Torupkina, sorter at the Communist youth international stylus and turntable plant.

Taking part in the rally were L.I. Matveyev, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; Army General A.T. Altunin, USSR deputy defense minister; and A.I. Kostenko, deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom.

NIKONOV SPEAKS AT AGRICULTURAL ACADEMY

LD042019 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Today in Moscow a party conference was held at the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy to hear reports and elect new officials. Comrade Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work. A creative and businesslike atmosphere pervaded the party conference because of the documents of enormous political importance recently published in the press: the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and the CPSU Rules. It was stressed in the report and in speeches that these documents have become the definitive guideline for the collective of the academy which uses them to check the results of its work and to design its plans for the future.

Comrade Nikonov gave a speech at the conference.

MISHIN ADDRESSES KOMSOMOL CC MEETING

LD022257 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 2 Nov 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer read report]

[Text] A plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Komsomol [VLKSM], which took place today, discussed the tasks of the Komsomol organizations stemming from the decisions of the October 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Under examination, too, was the question of the results of the 12th world festival of young people and students, and of measures to intensify the ideological, moral, and international education of young men and women. A report was given by Comrade Mishin, first secretary of the VLKSM Central Committee.

MISHIN OUTLINES KOMSOMOL TASKS IN INTERVIEW

AU301228 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Oct 85 pp 1,2

[CTK report of interview given by Viktor Mishin, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, to Jana Labudova for CSSR dailies RUDE PRAVO, MLADA FRONTA, and SMENA -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] What is the role of the Leninist Komsomol now, when the entire Soviet society is resolving tasks determined by the sessions of the CPSU Central Committee and is assessing the draft new edition of the Party Program?

[Mishin] What is involved is deepening the young generation's share in accelerating the socioeconomic development of Soviet society. It is logical that in this the party and the entire society rely on youth, which constitutes not only the future, but also the present. After all, more than half of the people working in industry are young people, and in some industrial branches, for example in electrotechnics and robotics, they constitute two-thirds of the total number of working people. Young people are the quickest to accept everything that is new, that is being born in society.

The high recognition bestowed upon the Komsomol in the speeches of Comrade Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, for example during his visit to Tyumen or during the meeting with the veterans of the Stakhanovite movement, obliges us to increase our efforts to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development.

[Question] There is no doubt that the decisive thing in this process is the speed with which scientific-technological findings are introduced in life. What can you say in this connection about the standard of the scientific and technological preparation of the Soviet youth, how can Komsomol influence it even more?

[Mishin] The scientific-technological creativity of youth has existed in our country as a broad movement for more than 20 years now. Despite the fact that more than 21 million boys and girls are active in it, this form of participation by young people in the development and application of science and technology must be developed even more effectively. In this respect we must now, in the first place, complete as soon as possible the setting up of a homogenous system for the participation of young people in scientific-technological development, including the legal and financial rules.

It is right that we compare the rate at which the findings of science and technology are being introduced in practice with world trends, but in doing so we sometimes forget to make effective and consistent use of what has already been resolved and done at home -- and often precisely by young people. Not so long ago, there was a fair to exhibit the scientific-technological creativity of youth in Novocherkask. Industry had shown interest in about two thirds of the exhibited works. But that is only one aspect of the matter. These works must be put into life. That means to concentrate on statewide scale all material, financial, and intellectual resources, and create far better conditions for young people to be truly able to influence practice.

[Question] A lot is said about the style of work of ranking personnel in connection with the growth of their responsibility for the resolution of tasks. How are these demands reflected in the work of the Komsomol members, and in this connection what is the authority of young communists like in the ranks of Komsomol?

[Mishin] This is a fitting question. We have recently succeeded in eliminating many shortcomings in the activity of the Leninist Komsomol. One can say that there is less formalism, over-organization, and paper-shuffling. These tasks are of a long-term nature, however. It will, obviously, still take some time before some of our functionaries learn to spend less time in their offices, and more among the people, in the center of activity, in workshops, in basic organizations. In this, young Communists entrusted with working in the Komsomol, dedicated to the cause of the party and the young generation, who are purposeful, modest, and honest should be the vanguard, a model for their comrades.

[Question] The program of comprehensive cooperation between the Socialist Youth Union and the Komsomol for the next 5 years, signed during the 12th World Festival of Youth and students in Moscow, will go into effect shortly. In what do you see the main directions of the development of the bilateral relations of our fraternal youth organizations?

[Mishin] We must be even more concerned with the deepening of cooperation between the regional and district organizations of the Socialist Youth Union and the Komsomol, particularly on the level of primary organizations and work collectives. I have convinced myself during my visit that there are plenty of opportunities for making this cooperation more effective, especially between the primary organizations of those plants and enterprises that are drawn close together by the comprehensive plans for socialist economic integration.

I think that both our youth organizations have identical objectives: The greatest possible input in the preparations for the congresses of our communist parties -- the 28th CPSU and the 17th CPCZ Congresses. On that occasion it is important to set clear objectives and concentrate all the energy of the youth on their realization.

FOSTERING CORRECT ATTITUDES IN YOUTH NOTED

PM011655 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Party's Loyal Assistant"]

[Excerpts] The CPSU rightly considers the Komsomol -- the millions-strong sociopolitical organization -- its loyal assistant and reliable reserve. The country celebrates 29 October -- the Komsomol's birthday -- as a nationwide festival.

The draft edition of the CPSU Program speaks plainly and clearly of the Komsomol's role in resolving the great tasks facing the Soviet people today. This important document, which we are all studying today, states that the party will continue to enhance the Komsomol's role in educating the rising generation and in the practical resolution of the tasks of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

Trust in our young generation has always been our Leninist, bolshevist tradition. The country has a great deal of trust in young people. But it also demands no less. Do you recall the words with which Maksim Gorkiy once addressed his son in a letter? "Dear Comrade Son!" in this address denotes both respect for the younger person and high exactingness.

What can the young person of the eighties give the Komsomol, the party, and the country today? The best gift is real action.

The Komsomol has always been obliged for the peak, heroic moments in its history to our young people's strength of spirit, to their conviction as to the rightness of their cause, and to their tremendous sense of responsibility before the party and the country. These are still among the main features of the Komsomol character today. But how are we to combat the pernicious disease of irresponsibility, and where do its roots lie? We older people are largely to blame for it existence. Do we always endeavor from our young years to foster in our heirs the ability to act independently and, most importantly, to be responsible for the assigned task? For when young people pampered by excessive parental love come to a plant or a construction site, they only become a burden there.

But it also happens that we ourselves give young people an indifferent welcome to the labor collective. At Ufa's Kirov Plant the management and the Komsomol committee decided to analyze why the plant loses 70 percent of its young people every year. Sociologists, psychologists, and the plant's personnel department conducted an analysis into this phenomenon. They called it operation "Attention!" Now a young person leaving the enterprise is obliged to visit the social personnel department. It is forbidden to use a new recruit in auxiliary jobs during his first year of work. The result: Last year 54 percent of the new recruits who had decided to leave stayed at the plant after such a conversation.

Serious tasks were formulated in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Enhancing Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People." Time demands the fundamental improvement of the work style of Komsomol organizations.

Hero of Socialist Labor V. Rudenko, the celebrated shepherd, rightly noted in his IZVESTIYA article:"To indulge the desire to give less and take more is not proof of love, but the reverse." Of course, it is important not to grumble, and to delve into the social and ideological processes taking place among young people. For we see both the egoism of some and the pursuit of Western fashion. But there are more facts. These attest to the selflessness of young people and their readiness for an exploit. The guys of Viktor Ozerrov's feed producing detachment live in the village of Fedorovskaya in Krasnodar Kray. The detachment is named for Pavel Korotkikh, who died fighting for the village. He is still in commission: The guys fulfill the norm for him, too.

Socialism is directed to the future, which it links with hope in young people. This is clearly stated in the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program.

The Communist Party has always believed and now believes in the revolutionary spirit, the creative potential, and the inexhaustible energy of its loyal assistant. Together with the entire Soviet people the young men and women of the Land of the Soviets are actively preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress.

NAVOI OBLAST PARTY COMMITTEE MEETS

GF311206 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] The Navoi Oblast Party Committee held a plenum yesterday which discussed the duties of party committees regarding the question of contolling the realization of party and government decisions and further upgrading the effort toward realizing these decisions during the next 5-year plan period, as derived from the demands made by the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Comrade Yesin, first secretary of the Navoi Oblast Party Committee, read a report.

The plenum also heard a report by Comrade Dukhanov, first secretary of the Navoi City Party Committee, on the way the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, regarding the question of improving party guidance to the Komsomol and upgrading its role in the training of youths in accordance with the spirit of communism, is being realized.

TERNOPOL OBLAST OFFICIALS REBUKED

AU311406 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 27 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Excerpt] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the work performed by Ternopol Oblast party, administrative, and agricultural bodies to apply collective contracting and cost accountancy in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production. It was noted that in the oblast there were serious shortcomings in this sphere. A number of farms and rayons are slow in spreading the economic methods of management, permit formalism, infringe the principles of cost accountancy and collective contracting, and the application of these does not bring about any improvement in the farm's internal organizational structure. Most of the referent [bazovyye] kolkhozes and sovkhozes do not cope with the tasks set for them.

The attention of the Ternopol Obkom bureau and the oblispolkom, as well as of Comrade A.I. Korniyenko, obkom first secretary; Comrade Yu. V. Semenov, obkom secretary; and Comrade A.I. Tovstanovskiy, oblispolkom chairman, personally, has been called to the poor control and organization of implementing the CPSU Central Committee directives for the application of progressive forms of labor organization and payment in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production, and to the insufficinet liability of agricultural organ staff members, and kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers for the practical accomplishment of these important tasks. The work performed by the oblast agro-industrial association council -- under Comrade L.M. Malanchuk as chairman, and by the oblast agricultural administration under Comrade K.K. Kraynyak as chief -- to make use of material-technical and labor resources, to raise the effectiveness of agricultural production, and to apply collective contracting and cost accountancy at kolkhozes and sovkhozes has been found unsatisfactory.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has instructed the obkom, the oblispokom, and the oblast agro-industrial association council to take effective steps to eliminate existing shortcomings, and to apply the cost accountancy principle in running kolkhoz and sovkhoz production. The obkom and raykoms have been requested to strengthen party influence in labor collectives, at stockbreeding farms and in brigades, to improve the selection, distribution, and education of agricultural cadres, to direct efforts at absolutely fulfilling socialist pledges adopted in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress, and to prompt each labor collective to draw up and accomplish intense tasks for 1986 and the 12th 5-year period.

BROADCASTERS PREPARE FOR OCTOBER PARADE

LD041438 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Everything is tuned to the October frequency at the studios and editorial offices of Central Television. Preparation is coming to an end here for the chief holiday reportage from Moscow on November 7. On this day, at 0950 [0650 GMT] exactly, the transmission from Red Square of the military parade and the demonstration of representatives of working people will begin and will be relayed on the "Vostok" and "Orbita" programs, and on the "Intervision" places in the Kremlin's Spasskaya Tower, the historical museum, the Moskva hotel, and on Gorkiy Street. The tele-reportage will cover the colorful procession of Muscovites; it will be opened according to tradition by the winners of the socialist competition. The cameras on the parade platforms will make it possible to meet many of the country's distinguished people.

According to an old tradition of the festival reportages it has been decided this time too to set up a television bridge from earth to space; taking part in its will be the crew of the orbital complex. The meeting with participants of the Antarctic expedition to rescue the ice-bound diseel-electric vessel the "Mikhail Somov" promises to be interesting. Sharing their impressions of the parade and the demonstration on Red Square will be foreign guests, who will have arrived for the festival in the Soviet capital.

In the evening the television screens will recount the ceremonies in honor of the 68th anniversary of Great October in Moscow, Leningrad, in the capitals of the union republics, and in fraternal socialist countries.

PARTY WORKER'S REFERENCE BOOK PUBLISHED

PM041127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Reference Book Published"]

[Text] The 25th issue of the "Party Worker's Reference Book" has been published. It includes resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenums and the CPSU Central Committee, reports on sessions of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, decrees of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and resolutions of AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Plenums for the period January through December 1984.

The reference book is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

CPSU PROGRAM VIEW OF ECONOMIC PROGRESS DETAILED

PM051524 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 1 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by P. Bunich, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, under the rubric "27th Congress: We Discuss the CPSU Central Committee Draft:" "The New Edition of the Party Program: Bold Solutions, Energetic Actions" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] Moscow -- Various reserves are used in our country to increase production efficiency and the people's living standard. Taken individually, however, each one of these reserves is more or less finite, be increases production returns improves cadre training, or saves raw and other materials. There is only one infinite factor of development -- scientific and technical progress. This is why the strengthening of ties between science and production and the accelerated progress of scientific ideas from inception to broad application are perceived by the party as a fundamental task for the next 5-year plan period and, in the long term, through the year 2000.

The revolutionary spiral of development is the leading and most powerful impulse within the framework of scientific and technical progress. The more the scale of innovation increases, the greater the pioneering and initial expenditure required. At the same time, however, there is an even greater growth of the potential results attained at the evolutionary stage.

The final efficiency of both spirals resembles the take-off trajectory of a modern aircraft, which initially seems to fly parallel to the ground and then enters a steep climb, but not to infinity. There comes a stage when evolution begins to slow down and its effects becomes progressively smaller. Consequently, new revolutionary inventions offering scope for the next stage of evolution are necessary either at the peak of new products' profitability or just beyond it.

While setting Soviet science, the goal of achieving leading positions in the fundamental areas of scientific and technical progress, the draft new edition of the program also defines the means for achieving this goal. The draft speaks about the preferential development of basic and fundamental research and the implementation of major revolutionary advances in the economy's intensification. Specific tasks are also set for individual sectors of production: for machine building -- producing equipment ensuring fundamental changes in technology; for sectors involved in producing construction materials -- achieving new quality levels and expanding the range; for the agro-industrial complex -- further consolidation.

It is well-known that, no matter what question we tackle, no matter from which angle we approach the economy, everything is ultimately based on the need for substantial improvement in the economic machinery. This also applies fully to scientific and technical progress.

At present some collectives look upon technological progress as unnecessary trouble and try to reduce it to a minimum. The reason is simple. The evaluation of their work depends on plan fulfillment. If the plan is understated, a collective may even find itself in a better position than another collective which has fulfilled its accelerated plan by only 100 percent.

Here is an example. The sales output plan in the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry was fulfilled 100.5 percent for the first 9 months of the current year. This does not seem bad. But production growth was only 0.1 percent in comparison with the same period of last year, while there was no labor productivity growth at all.

On the other hand, the collectives under the Ministry of the Gas Industry achieved a rather modest overfulfillment of the sales plan -- 0.1 percent -- but production and labor productivity growth was 9 percent and 6 percent respectively. Who is among the leaders? Who has truly relied on scientific and technical progress in order to better satisfy output demand?

The new approaches to the organization of the economic machinery mapped out in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program pursue the aim of ensuring that the system of levers and incentives offers real advantages to labor collectives which aim at success through the acceleration of scientific and technical development, produce better output, and increase the profitability of production. For this reason, the comparison of results with expenditure must become the fundamental criterion for evaluating the activity of all production cells. Or, on the broader political and economic scale, as the draft reads, "the fullest possible satisfaction of society's needs for the least possible expenditure of all types of resources."

I would like, incidentally, to express two desires. The first concerns the fact that Section II, Part 2 of the draft perceives the economic machinery as a system of diverse and flexible forms and methods of economic management. It is, however, well-known that forms are secondary, derivative, and determined by essence, and the aforementioned formulation does not clearly reveal the essence, nor does it indicate the need to use economic laws. Their use is covered by the paragraph that follows.

WOULD IT NOT BE BETTER IF THE PARAGRAPHS IN QUESTION WERE MERGED INTO ONE? The result would be that THE USE OF ECONOMIC LAWS PROVIDES THE FOUNDATION FOR ECONOMIC MACHINCERY, AND THEREFORE WOULD BE LOGICAL TO DISCUSS FINDING THE REQUISITE FORMS OF THEIR MANIFESTATION AND ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT METHODS.

Second wish. The economic machinery presupposes the fuller utilization of commodity-money relationships with their new inherent meaning under socialism.

Yet the thesis relating to commodity-money relationships is contained in the same section, but in the paragraph dealing with exchange. It would be MORE CORRECT NOT TO RESTRICT THESE RELATIONSHIPS TO THE EXCHANGE STAGE BUT TO REVEAL THEIR ROLE AT ALL PHASES OF REPRODUCTION, FROM PRODUCTION TO CONSUMPTION. IT WOULD BE BETTER TO FORMULATE THEM RIGHT AFTER STIPULATING THE ECONOMIC MACHINERY, AND TO INCLUDE THE PACKAGE OF THIS MACHINERY'S PROBLEMS AMONG THE MOST IMPORTANT SUBJECTS FOR SCIENTIFIC ELABORATION BY SOCIAL SCIENTISTS.

It is necessary now to resolve the strictly practical task of consolidating the most important economic elements into a single framework on the basis of the outlined concept, to elaborate a specific management model, and to verify it in practice. Our industry is not embarking on the implementation of this task from scratch. Much has been tested successfully in the process of the economic experiment. The collectives of the Volga motor vehicle plant and of Sumy's M.V. Frunze machine building science and production association have gone even further. They are implementing expanded reproduction on the basis of self-financing. A norm has been introduced for this purpose: about 70 kopeks out of each ruble of profit are left at the collective's disposal at Sumy, and 50 kopeks at the Volga plant.

Self-financing is an inalienable feature of full financial autonomy, the need for which is pointed out in the CPSU Central Committee Draft. Developing this proposition, the draft notes: "There will be an increase in the opportunities and rights of associations and enterprises in terms of disposing funds earned in order to develop production, provide material incentives for the collective, and the find solutions for social questions."

Self-financing can be expected to spread to other labor collectives and entire sectors. This will impart additional impetus to their development. Enterprises and associations will start to increase their plans for their own accord and imbue them with measures aimed at retooling.

If collectives bear full economic responsibility for the efficiency of their activity they must possess extensive rights and autonomy [samostoyatelnost] guaranteeing them to the opportunity to influence the results of work. At the same time, the advantages provided by centralization must not be lost. They accelerate technological progress and the economy's structural restructuring, guarantee its proportional balance, the correct distribution of production forces, and uniformity in the principles of labor remuneration, prices, tariffs, finance, accounting, and statistics.

How are centralization and autonomy to be harmoniously combined? ONE WAY IS TO ESTABLISH DIRECTIVE TARGETS IN A MUCH BETTER FORM; TARGETS OF THE SCHEDULE-ORDER TYPE. If such an order reduces an enterprise's income, it must be guaranteed a justified subsidy. An order that produces clearly excessive profits would give the ministry the right to expropriate any surplus.

The combination of the centralized principle with the expansion of the rights of enterprises is also implemented in another direction. Labor collectives autonomously expend the increased production development funds. Concurrently, coordination with higher-ranking economic organs is required on major, so-called above-quota, projects. It would appear that here, too, practical work in the future will demand an answer to this question: Should these coordinating operations also not be effected with the help of economic regulators? It is approaches like this that offer the prospect of the implementation of the program directives in terms of enhancing the role of economic levers and ensuring the best possible combination of personal interests and the interests of labor collectives and various social groups along with the interests of the whole state and the whole people.

Quite a few problems and growth difficulties lie ahead. But the goals have been set in such a way that they encourage bold solutions and energetic actions. This means that these goals will be achieved.

ECONOMIST EXAMINES ENERGY SHORTFALLS, DEVELOPMENT

LD051027 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Interview with economic affairs writer Vladimir Gurevich; Questioner not identified -- read by announcer]

[Excerpts] For several decades now the Soviet Union has been practically the only developed country that meets all its needs for fuel and energy from its own resources. More than that, it has become a leading supplier of fuel on the world market.

[Question] Nonetheless, the energy industry faces quite a few problems, doesn't it?

[Answer] Yes, and we foresee there'll be as many in the years to come. One of the reasons is that the more accessible sources of fuel are getting depleted. I'm not speaking of a fuel famine. Our resources are considerable. We have the world's biggest deposits of coal and natural gas, but it's growing every more difficult to tap these resources. Coal mines now go down more than a kilometer and more of our crude oil and gas we extract in Siberia, even beyond the Arctic Circle. This situation not only requires new techniques and equipment, there's the problem of providing good living and working conditions for hundreds of thousands of people.

Many Soviet mines are no longer a paying proposition, but we don't close them because we take into account the social consequences and the economic too. Coal is going to play an ever greater role in the Soviet energy industry. Along with nuclear power it will gradually form the foundation of the energy industry while oil and gas gradually shift to the needs of the chemical, petrochemical, and microbiological industries. This is the strategy of the national energy program that will take us to end of this century.

[Question] But I assume not all is smooth sailing?

[Answer] No, there are problems. One is that our consumers have got accustomed to a constant increase in the output of fuel and energy. So accustomed that they see no need to economize. We've managed to shift much of urban transport and rail transport to electric power, but other sections of the economy are far more wasteful than these.

Yet it's essential to compensate for 75 to 80 percent of the growth of demand for fuel by more effective utilization. Otherwise far too much money will have to spent on developing new deposits and increasing output with the result that other important programs will be short changed.

[Question] Lighting, heating, and other such public services arecheap in this country. Would an increase in charges be a way out?

[Answer] Gas rates were raised slightly a few years ago. Before that they were purely token and had not changed for several decades but the cost of extracting and transporting natural gas has jumped tremendously. Housewives in Moscow and Leningrad now use Siberian gas and every pipeline from Siberia is from 2-3,000 miles long and costs the equivalent of 3-5 million pounds sterling according to the official rate of exchange. We've been building one or two gas carriers every year lately, consumption has been growing so fast.

[Question] In other words energy supplies are government subsidized?

[Answer] For the retail consumer they are, especially the supply of heat to homes. We believe this is as it should be, but it poses problems because far from all consumers are inclined in these conditions to economize.

[Question] You've mentioned the traditional sources of energy used in the Soviet Union: oil, gas and coal, and also nuclear power. This country likewise continues to build big hydropower stations. What is the future for other, nontraditional, sources?

[Answer] By the end of the century the Soviet Union expects nontraditional sources to give it the equivalent in energy of about one-third of the present coal output of Britain. We have one geothermal station in the Far East, one tidal power station on the Kola Peninsula in the north, and in various farming areas we have power facilities that derive energy from farm waste. All these types of energy will gain in use in the years to come. We also attach great significance to the conversion of coal into synthetic liquid fuel. In the coming decade we expect to put up some industrial facilities for this purpose in the coalfields of Siberia.

[Question] But both Soviet and foreign experts believe that nontraditional sources will make no major contribution to energy output for a long time to come.

[Answer] In the foreseeable future at any rate, but there is a source that one day will mark a turning point. I refer to controlled thermonuclear synthesis.

FINAL 3 GRAIN VOYAGES PROCEED THROUGH ARCTIC

LD301600 Moscow TASS in English 1221 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow. October 30 TASS -- The Soviet merchant marine has gotten down in serious to the experimental carriage of foreign-trade cargoes through Arctic seas.

As many as three Soviet transports, including the Kola, the Arkhangelsk and the Tiksi, have left the Canadian port of Vancouver and are en route to ports in the European part of the USSR, a TASS correspondent was told at the administration for the Northern Sea route.

Each of the 20,000-ton vessels is strong enough to negotiate one-meter-thick ice fields on its own. But weather and ice conditions can worsen badly in the Polar circle now that winter is coming and so the "Kola" and the "Arkhangelsk" have been met in the east-Siberian Sea by the 75,000-hp nuclear-powered ice-breakers "Leonid Brezhnev" and "Siberia".

A similar escort is waiting for the third transport which has not yet reached Chukotka shores.

Carrying grain by the Northern route is much cheaper and speedier than taking it across southern seas.

The three grain voyages are the last in the Arctic in 1985.

Traffic on the route was busy in the middle of last summer when ships were carrying large-diameter pipes for Soviet gas mains from Western Europe to the mouth of the Siberian River Ob. About one million tons of pipes have now been taken to Soviet polar ports by sea.

The merchant marine plays an important role in carrying cargoes involved in Soviet foreign trade. Its high-tonnage ships, calling at a total of more than 1,100 ports in 125 countries a year, transport over 40 percent of the country's exports and 70 percent of its imports.

SUBSIDIARY PLOTS CONTRIBUTE TO FOOD PROGRAM

LD280356 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Talk by political observer Anatoliy Ivashchenko on the "Vremya" newscast]

[Summary] Today there are tens of thousands of subsidiary plots at industrial enterprises and associations making a valuable contribution to the country's food program. Average annual per capita meat production in the country is now running at around 57 kg. By way of comparison, subsidiary plots at Archangel pulp and paper combine produce up to 14 kg of meat, over 5 liters of milk and around 6 kg of tomatoes and cucumbers per worker. These are impressive figures, particularly in northern conditions. There is a need for developing major agricultural sections at enterprises particularly in remote areas, such as in parts of Siberia and the Far East. In traditional areas of industry subsidiary plots are having the most effect where their activity is a continuation of basic production at a works, and heat, power and water are available.

"At the same time, a number of sectors view the production of foodstuffs as a burden. Ministries such as the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry and the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry enterprises work them for external appearances only; livestock farms and hothouses here are tiny, things are run in an amateurish way, calculating on purchased state feeds."

Enterprises which intend to improve foodstuff provision are allocated land too far away, and land in such a state that excessive amounts have to be spent on it, for example in recultivating quarries and gullies, drying out marshes -- these plots are obliged to supply produce on account of rayon or oblast plans.

Many problems and unsolved questions have mounted up in this sphere since the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum, which did, however, propose technical aid to such plots. "To improve provisions supply to workers, CPSU Central Committee Politburo has supported a proposal from the USSR Council of Ministers on the adoption of model rules on subsidiary plot farming by industrial enterprises and associations."

INTENSIVE TECHNOLOGY USED FOR LVOV OBLAST WHEAT

LD290304 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 28 Oct 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report from Lenin Kolkhoz Zolochevskiy Rayon]

[Text] A control system monitoring the growing of winter wheat in accordance with intensive technology has been developed and introduced in Lvov Oblast.

In this year's harvest the yield of winter wheat was on average over 52 quintals per hectare, although in the past in the very best year no more than 29 quintals was obtained. Intensive technology has helped achieve the higher yield; at present 75 percent of the area under winter wheat in the rayon is being cultivated in accordance with it. Here at the collective farm not only has the new technology been studied and mastered well, but a scientifically based system was created which ensures fulfillment of all its requirements and thus allows the programming and obtaining of guaranteed high yields. The system is based on critical path analysis charts: on the one hand a list of 14 agro-technical processes which are envisaged by intensive technology as applied to soil and weather conditions of a specific farm, and on the other hand, columns indicating the precise times in months and days for carrying them out. The data about machine operators' work reaching the kolkhoz's controller's office from team clerks and agronomists are then entered in the corresponding squares. A general picture is created of the state of affairs at the kolkhoz each day. Shortcomings are eliminated promptly.

At present all incomplete work and deviations from the technology allowed to occur in the past season have been examined and put under supervision at the farm, and measures have been outlined to eliminate them. On the basis of the analysis next year's harvest has been programmed: the obtaining of 60 quintals per hectare of winter wheat on an area double the previous one. [Video shows winter wheat field, agronomists examining young wheat plants, the farm's chief agronomist sharing his experience with participants in All-Union seminar of agricultural specialists, poining to chart which has Ukrainian heading, collective farm controller's room]

FARMERS URGED TO USE WINTER FODDER EFFICIENTLY

LD022258 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 2 Nov 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; talk by political observer Anatoliy Ivashchenko]

[Excerpts] Thousands of farms had already started winter tasks while the harvest campaign was still under way. Last winter was a very difficult one, yet many labor collectives in the Russian Federation, in the Ukraine, in Belorussia, Georgia, Moldavia and in Latvia achieved excellent results. They have now initiated plans for the 27th CPSU Congress to be marked with shock labor, and have adopted enhanced pledges.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Central Committee of the Komsomol have approved this initiative by the production frontrankers, and have adopted a resolution on an all-union socialist competition for the successful wintering of cattle, and for increasing production and procurements of livestock farming products during the 1985-86 winter period. Success will depend to a large extent on the initiative of every farm worker. However, it will not depend upon them alone. Of course it is gratifying to know that output of meat, milk and eggs rose during the first 9 months of this year, and that more fodder was procured, but what is needed now is that this fodder is used in an economic way, that it is distributed only in a form that is balanced and prepared in advance. The work of fodder distribution points and fodder preparation areas must constantly be kept under control. Special care of fodder will be required in those oblasts in the east of the country where the weather conditions have not made it possible to store sufficient fodder. This will depend to an enormous extent on all partners in the agro-industrial associations.

MEETING DISCUSSES NEW MACHINE USE SCHEME

LD300009 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] A session of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture Collegium which took place today was devoted to questions of the better use of technology in collective and state farms. Our commentator Semen Astakhov reports:

First of all, comrades, I would like to say that the discussion was quite heated. Why? Well, the vehicle and tractor pool in agriculture has been completely renewed in the last few years. The repair basis has been significantly strengthened. The supply of spare parts has improved. The machinery itself has become more reliable, but the expected increase in productivity of the machinery did not come about. The time taken to carry out work is being reduced very slowly. For example, grain harvesters in our country operate for only 6 1/2 hours out of every 24 during the harvest. Tractors are used similarly. This situation is often explained by weather conditions or the lack of machine operators. Now the scientists of the Chelyabinsk Institute of Agricultural Mechanization have found a way to significantly increase the efficiency of machinery use. They called the method the flow-line-cyclical method. The essence of the method boils down to technology and labor resources not being dissipated by being used for various types of work all at once, but being concentrated to the maximum on a limited amount of consecutive operations. These have been called cycles, but after all, different machinery is used for different kinds of work: caterpillar tractors for plowing, wheel tractors for looking after the seedlings, combine harvesters for harvesting.

That is why the practice of allocation of machinery has also changed: instead of one machine to one operator, as is normally the case, it is several different machines to a group of operators. The machines work for two shifts...and here is what is interesting: this did not require an increase in the number of operators, as the operators transfer from the tractor to the combine harvester, from the caterpiller tractor to the wheel tractor, depending on what work has been done at a given moment. This organization made it possible for the Chelyabinsk "Donguzelskiy" state farm to reduce the time taken for field work by 2 to 3 times. The consumption of fuel and spare parts went down, and the main thing is that the yield from the fields increased. The Chelyabinsk flow-line-cyclical method is now being successfully used by many collective and state farms of Mogilev, Odessa, Penza, Vladimir and other oblasts.

Quite a few questions and disputes arose at the collegium: What about collective contracting, the Ipatovo method? The fact of the matter is that the flow-line-cyclical method does not contradict these at all, but complements them, and through rational use of technology makes it possible to achieve the highest final results.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE ACADEMY MEETING REPORTED

Nikonov Attends

LD301837 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] A session of the general assembly of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKhNiL] opened in Moscow today. Tasks of scientific collectives in accelerating scientific-technical progress and intensifying agricultural production on this basis are being discussed. A report was delivered by Alelksandr Aleksandrovich Nikonov, president of VASKhNiL. He stressed that the most effective form of scientific-technical progress is the introduction of national management systems. Including regional systems of farming, livestock farming, and the creation of a system of machines for this or other work. Taking part in the work of the session is Viktor Petrovich Nikonov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, and other comrades.

Report on Management Failings

LD311826 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] A general assembly session of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences has ended in Moscow. It was devoted to the elaboration and realization of systems of management for kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The report by Comrade Nikonov, academy president, stressed that management systems have not yet been created for a whole number of oblasts (?and) republics, while many of the systems in operation have to a significant degree become out of date. All this results in the fact that the enormous material resources allocated by the state for the development of agriculture are not yielding the proper return. The creation of scientifically founded systems for each region, sovkhoz and kolkhoz will be the main task of agrarian science in the 12th 5-year period.

NIKONOV DISCUSSES INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE METHODS

LD050009 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Nov 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast -- V. Golubev report]

[Text] A party report and election conference took place today at Moscow's Timiryazev Agricultural Academy.

Timiryazevka was the first agricultural higher education establishment in our country. In its 120 years it has trained 64,000 specialists -- 61,000 during the years of Soviet power. The scientists of the academy have made a weighty contribution to the development of domestic and world agricultural science.

Today Comrade Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is taking part in the work of the party conference, met the lecturer and student collective. Over the last few years Timiryazevka has become a major international educational and scientific agricultural center. At present some 6,000 students are studying here. Their teaching is performed by highly qualified lecturers, the majority of whom have academic degrees and titles; two-thirds of them are Communists. The majority of the students are young men and women who have some experience working in the countryside.

A report paper by the secretary of the Academy party committee, (Issayevich), emphasized that in its work the party organization lays down the task of training specialists with high professional training, ideopolitical maturity, and organizational and management work habits.

During a break Comrade Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, gave an interview for the Vremya program.

[Begin Nikonov recording] In recent decades fairly great resources in the agricultural production area have been created by the whole course of development of our state economy. This now makes it possible to transfer to intensive methods of large-scale operations in every branch. This becomes the main task for the rural communists, scientific workers, and leaders of collective and state farms. It goes without saying that with the transfer to intensive methods of agricultural production, the human factor will be solving enormous tasks and be of extremely great significance.

Today a very detailed discussion is going on at the report-back and election meeting. This discussion has been built on a deep analysis of the road thus far travelled and is being confronted with those major, serious tasks which have been placed before agricultural science by the times. I think that the activity of this leading higher-educational establishment of the country will continue to serve as a worthy model, a worthy example to follow, in the organisation of academic work, in scientific research, and in the realization of the main principle advanced by Timiryazev; to teach while doing research for all agricultural higher-education establishments and perhaps even those of other professional specializations. [end recording]

The communists who delivered speeches at the conference spoke of improving the students' practical training, raising the effectiveness of scientific work, and speeding up their introduction in production. Comrade Nikonov spoke at the conference.

COSMONAUTS CONTINUE FLIGHT PROGRAM EXPERIMENTS

LD051154 Moscow TASS in English 1141 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 5 TASS -- The long space flight of the Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Vasyutin, Viktor Savinykh and Aleksandr Volkov is going on.

Experiments according to the program of the study of the earth's natural resources and environment feature prominently in the work of the crew. Today the cosmonauts will carry out visual observation and take photos of separate areas of the ground and the world ocean and will conduct experiments on the remote sounding of the earth's atmosphere for determining its aerosol profile and gas-and-dust pollution.

With the help of the "Maria" device they started another series of measurements of the flows of high-energy electrons and positrons for the purpose of the study of the mechanisms of generation of those particles in near-earth space.

In accordance with the plan of medical checkups the cosmonauts conducted a number of biochemical experiments and gave an assessment of the state of the muscles which remain without sufficient load in conditions of weightlessness.

According to the reports of the crew and the results of telemetric measurements the on-board systems of the orbital research complex "Salyut-7" -- "Soyuz T-14" -- "Cosmos-1686" are functioning normally.

The cosmonauts are going on with the implementation of the outlined flight program.

PERSONAL COMPUTER DEMONSTRATED ON TV SHOW

LD051613 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1510 GMT on 5 November carries a program in which a listener writes in asking about personal computers in schools. Correspondent Anatoliy Yaroshevskiy replies, outlining the kind of tasks that can be performed by a personal computer such as the Elektronika BK-0010. This is the country's first personal computer intended for the mass consumer and is easy to operate and service. It uses an ordinary tape recorder and television set. It was developed at the Elektronika Research Institute in Moscow, and serial production has begun at the Eksiton works in Lavlovo Posad, Moscow Oblast.

Uses include engineering calculations and graph-plotting, data bases and accounting for home use, and games for children. Engineer Kapustina from the Moscow Institute of Electronic Technology shows a computer-based teaching setup. She says it can be used to teach children how to use computer technology and to help teachers. As an example she starts up a spelling test program and Yaroshevskiy operates it, seeing what response is produced by right and wrong answers. Kapustina says all schools are expected to be equipped with computer classrooms.